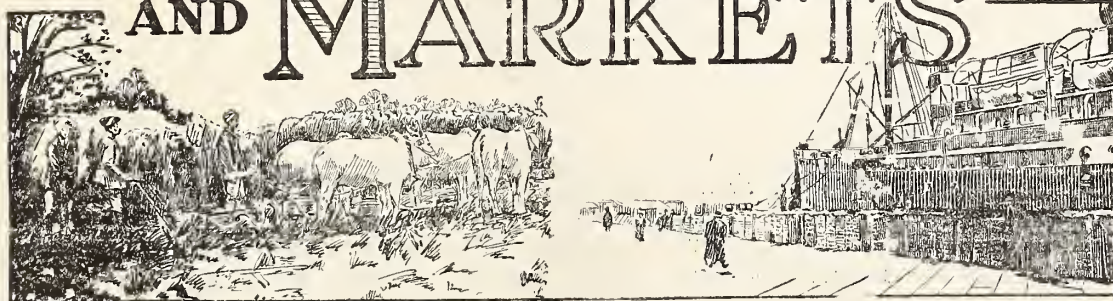


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK

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L A T E C A B L E S

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Russian spring sowings to May 1 reported at 89,522,000 acres or 39 percent of the plan. This is the area sown to all crops and is an increase of nearly 27,000,000 acres over the area sown on the same date last year and 8,000,000 acres over the area sown by May 1, 1930 when the largest acreage was seeded in recent years prior to 1934. Sowings are now taking place over the whole territory of the Soviet Union. While southern regions, however, such as Ukraine and North Caucasus seeded an acreage by May 1 which is more than double of that seeded on the same date last year, the Volga basin, Kazakstan and particularly western Siberia are lagging considerably behind last year's sowings. See Russian statement page 521 and for details by regions see next issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets". (Soviet official sowing report of May 1.)

Punjab (India) final report of area sown to wheat for 1934 crops is placed at 11,157,000 acres; production, 122,613,000 bushels. The May estimates for 1933 were 9,776,000 acres and 118,197,000 bushels. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, May 16, 1934.)

Yugoslavia area sown for 1934 grain crops as follows, with 1933 comparisons in parentheses: Winter wheat 5,208,000 acres (5,157,000), winter rye 537,000 acres (534,000), winter barley 596,000 acres (597,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, May 18, 1934.)

Czechoslovakia 1934 area sown to potatoes is placed at 1,848,000 acres as compared with 1,831,000 acres in 1933, and the sugar beet area at 364,000 acres is 1.7 percent above that of last year. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, May 16, 1934.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

B R E A D G R A I N S

Continental European wheat situationCrop conditions - below last year

The condition of winter wheat and rye in Europe is in general appreciably below that at this time last year, according to a report from Assistant Agricultural Attache Donald F. Christy at Berlin and dated April 30. Fall sowings of these grains usually account for 95 percent or more of the total acreage planted. There has been an early spring over a large part of the Continent this year and plant growth is generally well advanced. In many sections, however, there has been little or no rainfall which is causing some anxiety. Winter damage appears to have been much in excess of that during the past two years, particularly in Czechoslovakia and France, as well as in the Rhineland of Germany.

In early May, Mr. Christy made a field trip through parts of Germany, Holland and Belgium. Western Germany especially is suffering severely from drought and immediate rains are needed to prevent serious burning which is already apparent, the Berlin representative cables. The straw crop also promises to be a short one with stands estimated 5 to 10 percent thinner than last year due to winter kill and substitution of spring wheat where winter cereals are badly damaged. This points to lower yields. The official May 1 winter wheat and rye crop condition figure for Germany was about average and slightly below last year. In Belgium and Holland the crops generally look good while in Austria and Czechoslovakia considerable winter damage is noted and prospects are much below last year. The latest official Polish report indicates that winter sown crops are about average though noticeably below the condition of a year ago.

Market conditions - trading fair, prices maintained

Trading in wheat and wheat flour on continental markets during April was of fair volume, considering this year's limited requirements, Mr. Christy states. Demand was temporarily dull but as farm offerings were also light, domestic wheat prices were generally maintained. Import buying of foreign wheat was quiet during the first half of April but during the last ten days of the month there was a noticeable pick-up. Canadian wheat was in greatest demand but there was also a fair business in Argentine and Hungarian wheat, the bulk of the latter going to Austria. Continental European port stocks showed an increase from the middle of March to the middle of April and were also above those of a year ago. Stocks at the 12 principle continental ports on April 15 amounted to around 8,000,000 bushels. The Berlin office representatives now estimate 1933-34 wheat requirements in the 19 continental countries outside of the Danube Basin at about 172,000,000 bushels of which around

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120,000,000 bushels had been imported up to April 1. This compares with last year's actual imports of around 230,000,000 bushels of which 175,000,000 bushels had been imported to April 1.

Government activity

In Germany various government measures strongly influenced trade in wheat and wheat flour during April. The fixed prices for wheat and rye were raised somewhat on April 1; the April milling contingent was reduced 25 per cent from that of March and further detail regulations of the milling industry were discussed. Whether fixed prices will be extended to flour and bran or only applied to spreads between qualities was reported an important issue. It is now becoming quite clear that the government will not pay the fixed prices for all wheat and rye produced during the coming crop year, Mr. Christy states. These fixed prices will be paid only for that quantity necessary to supply domestic market requirements though just what these requirements include has not been made clear. It is believed that they will be similar to that wheat on which the processing tax is paid in the United States. Further legislation which may affect consumption of wheat to some extent was the issuance of an ordinance providing for earlier morning hours for bakers and confectioners from April 1 to September 30, 1934. Heretofore bakers were forbidden to start work before 5 a.m. and this is believed to have curtailed fresh bread consumption somewhat, especially for breakfast.

Belgian officials are said to be entertaining certain proposals from Australian wheat exporters which would provide for an exchange of Australian wheat for Belgian industrial products. Belgium is now the largest continental wheat importer. It has just been announced that all rye flour imports into Holland will be handled through the Dutch Flour Central at the Hague. The Austrian government has recently granted Hungary new preferential import contingents with further duty reductions. The reduction in the duty on Hungarian wheat which was formerly 3.2 gold crowns per 100 kilos (30 cents per bushel at current rates) has been increased to 7.2 gold crowns per 100 kilos (68 cents). The regular Austrian import duty on wheat is 16 gold crowns or \$1.51 per bushel at current rates. The recent negotiations between Italy, Austria and Hungary at Rome are expected to result in Austria limiting her imports of wheat almost entirely to Hungarian varieties.

In Poland the export premiums for grain and flour which were to expire April 1, 1934 were prolonged unchanged. They are 6 zlote per 100 kilos for wheat, rye and barley, 4 zlote for oats, 10 for first quality wheat flour and 8 zlote per 100 kilos for medium quality wheat flour. At current exchange the wheat subsidy amounts to 31 cents and that on rye to 29 cents per bushel. Beginning with April 1, 1934 in Finland the domestic milling and mixing quota for rye and rye flour has been fixed at 1 percent as against 10 percent for March and 20 percent previously.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Smaller 1934 Canadian wheat area indicated

The acreage of spring wheat in Canada for the 1934 harvest will be reduced by 2,112,000 acres, or 8 percent from the 1933 figure if the intentions of farmers on May 1 are carried out, according to the crop report issued on May 9 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. The estimate of 23,319,000 acres is about equal to the 1928 spring acreage and is more than 3,000,000 acres below the record year of 1932. Of the acreage sown to winter wheat, 39 percent was abandoned, winter killing this season being second only to that of 1917-18, and only 385,000 acres are left for harvest. Combining this acreage with the intended springs sowings, a total wheat area of 23,704,000 acres is indicated, which is 9 percent below the 1933 acreage and 12 percent below the 1931-1933 average used as the base period of the World Wheat Agreement.

Though the acreage shown in the "Intentions" report may undergo some slight change after the June survey, it is officially believed that they will not be any higher than those indicated at present. Since these intentions reports were instituted in May 1931, they have tended to under-estimate the acreage to be sown, but it is stated that the 1934 "Intentions" report for spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces was compiled and corrected for bias with particular care. A much larger portion of the spring seedings had also taken place this year than usual when the intentions report was prepared so that it really represented plantings instead of intentions in many cases.

Most of the indicated reduction in the spring wheat acreage is in Saskatchewan with an 11-percent decrease from last year as against 5 percent for Alberta and 4 percent for Manitoba. Crop conditions throughout Canada were reported below average at the end of April and no noticeable improvement had occurred in the Prairie Provinces by May 9 when the official release was made. The prevalence of soil drifting and the fear of grasshopper damage make prospects extremely uncertain, the Dominion report states. Conditions have been such as to lower the "Intentions" expressed by farmers at the end of April rather than to increase them.

Seeding of spring wheat, completed by April 30, was further advanced this season than in 1933. Though climatic conditions cause considerable variation from year to year in the extent of seeding in April, there has been a noticeable tendency toward later seeding which is attributed to the introduction of new wheat varieties and the shifting to the northward of the wheat fields, notably in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The following table shows the percentage of spring wheat seeding completed by April 30 in the Prairie Provinces and indicates the change in recent years.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Year	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Av. 1912-1921	47.0	52.3	65.0
Av. 1924-1933	44.3	29.2	26.6
1932	52.0	23.0	17.0
1933	22.0	13.0	10.0
1934	51.0	30.0	48.0

The May 1 intentions to plant rye was placed at 138,900 acres or 6 percent below last year. 1933 fall sowings of rye were 434,900 acres but with winter killings estimated at 15 percent (3% last year) only 360,200 acres remain for harvest. This makes a 1934 rye area for harvest of 499,100 acres or 14 percent less than a year ago. Also see table page 569. Winter injury was most severe in Ontario and Saskatchewan, the principal winter rye provinces.

Australian 1933-34 wheat crop estimate revised upward

The final estimate of the 1933-34 wheat crop in Australia is placed at 174,016,000 bushels, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. While this is considerably above the previous estimate of 160,000,000 bushels, it is some 18 percent below the crop of 1932-33, when 213,446,000 bushels were harvested, and 3 percent below the average, 1928-29 to 1932-33, of 180,843,000 bushels. The statistical position of the crop now appears somewhat as follows. Also see table, page 566.

Revised estimate of 1933-34 crop	174,016,000 bushels	
Carryover from 1932-33 crop on Dec. 1, 1933 a/	<u>18,000,000</u>	"
Total supplies	192,016,000	"
Seed and domestic requirements	<u>52,000,000</u>	"
Available for export	140,016,000	"
Exports from 1932-33 crop	149,000,000	"
Exports from December 1, 1933 to May 12, 1934 b/ . . .	43,000,000	"
Exports from August 1, 1933 to May 12, 1934 b/ . . .	70,000,000	"

a/ Cable from International Institute of Agriculture. b/ Trade sources.

FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent feed grain information

The 1934 barley acreage in Canada, according to the report of intentions to plant, will be 3,556,000 acres. The area sown to barley in Canada has been steadily declining for several years, and the estimate for 1934 is about 3 percent below the acreage harvested last year, and 22 percent below the average of

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

the past five years. The intended area to be sown to oats is estimated at 13,855,000 acres, which is about 2 percent above the area harvested last year, and 6 percent above the average acreage harvested during the past five years.

The 1934 barley area in Czechoslovakia is estimated at 1,639,000 acres, the same as last year. This figure is more than 5 percent below the average acreage during the past five years, and the smallest since 1921. The area sown to oats is estimated at 1,985,000 acres, nearly 3 percent below the average acreage of the past five years. The corn area is placed at 336,000 acres, or about average. The drought in Czechoslovakia is reported to have been severe recently, causing considerable damage to the corn. In the Danube Basin countries the drought has been continuing and the corn is reported to be endangered, with growers' deliveries extremely small. In Rumania the barley damage is reported very extensive. The condition of the winter barley crop in Germany as of May 1 is reported somewhat above average and about the same as last year. The May 1 condition of the barley crop in Egypt is also above average.

The weather in the corn zone of Argentina remained cool and dry during the first week of May, which was favorable for the conditioning of the new corn crop being harvested. It was reported, however, that the corn husking was being carried on slowly as a result of efforts to avoid the use of hired labor as much as possible. See trade and price table, page 568.

Russian spring seedings advanced

Spring has been exceptionally variable in Russia this year. In the south, south-west and west the season was from 20 to 25 days early. In the south-east, however, particularly the Volga regions, the ground was covered with snow much later than was the case last year, and in the eastern and north-eastern regions of European Russia the snow cover was still present as late as April 25.

The progress of spring sowings follows closely the weather developments. For the Union as a whole, spring sowings up to April 20, this year, totaled 53,149,000 acres - approximately the same as was sown in 1930, which was an exceptionally favorable year. Up to the same date last year only 34,226,000 acres had been sown. Sowings of individual crops are not available, but one report indicated that about 16.5 percent of the spring wheat acreage and 52 percent of the spring barley acreage had been sown by April 10, this year. The following table shows the progress of spring sowings during the past several years.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Date	<u>1930</u> 1,000 <u>acres</u>	<u>1931</u> 1,000 <u>acres</u>	<u>1932</u> 1,000 <u>acres</u>	<u>1933</u> 1,000 <u>acres</u>	<u>1934</u> 1,000 <u>acres</u>
April 5			3,380	9,461	25,983
April 10	29,553	2,842	5,162	16,870	33,121
April 15	40,270	4,211	8,298	25,607	42,301
April 20	54,315	8,201	15,921	34,226	53,149

Sowings have progressed particularly well in Ukraine and North Caucasus, in contrast to last year's operations. Of the total acreage sown in the Union by April 20, this year, fully half has been sown in Ukraine. On April 15, that region reported the plan for spring cereals was more than completed, with a total of 14,233,000 acres compared with only 6,252,000 acres sown by the same date last year. Sowings in the North Caucasus to date exceed those of the best previous year, 1930.

Reports on crop conditions fail to give a clear picture of the situation due probably to the wide variation of climatic conditions of spring. In early April, there was some anxiety due to a cold spell and the lack of rain. Toward the middle of that month, however, some of the southern regions received good rainfall. For the Union as a whole, it would appear that the spring has been drier than usual, and in regions where it was also dry last fall this may prove a serious handicap to the growing crops.

Shipments through south Russian ports during the four weeks ending April 25 were insignificant. Total shipments since July 1 to date (April 25, 1934) amounted to 1,654,442 short tons as compared with 1,247,804 tons during the same period a year ago, distributed as follows:

Item	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 <u>bushels.</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
Wheat	17,313	25,482
Rye	5,023	3,303
Barley	15,409	25,991
Oats	3,734	4,141
Corn	5,649	3,838

Recently published figures of Russian grain exports over all borders during the calendar year 1933 shows an increase as compared with the previous year in the case of wheat, barley and oats, and a decline in the case of rye and corn. The largest absolute increase took place in the case of wheat, the largest decline in the case of rye, as can be seen from the following tabulation:

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	1932	1933
Item	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
Wheat	20,242	27,491
Rye	16,578	6,189
Barley	19,387	26,046
Oats	1,185	5,760
Corn	12,247	4,870

Official Foreign Trade Statistics as published in "Bulletin of Economic Information" by the USSR Chamber of Commerce, No. 15, 1934.

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RICE

France raises import duties on rice

Both the minimum and the maximum duties on rice imported into France were substantially increased by a law dated March 25, 1934. The minimum rates of duty were practically doubled while the maximum rates were practically quadrupled. The United States takes the maximum rate of duty. The United States exported 19,123,000 pounds of milled rice, including bran, to the French market in 1933. The duty on this item was increased from \$1.03 to \$4.13 per 100 lbs.

FRANCE: Duties on rice imports effective March 26, 1934

Type of rice	Francs per 100 Kilogs		Dollars per 100 lbs. a/	
	Former	New	Former	New
<u>Minimum:</u>				
In the straw	4.20	8.40	0.13	0.25
Broken rice	8.40	15.00	0.25	0.45
Whole rice, flour & grits	34.40	68.80	1.03	2.06
<u>Maximum:</u>				
In the straw	4.20	16.80	.13	.50
Broken rice	8.40	30.00	.25	.90
Whole rice, flour & grits	34.40	137.69	1.03	4.13

a/ According to exchange of May 11, 1934.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

COTTON

Slight improvement in Chinese yarn and cotton markets

A number of factors contributed to a recent improvement in the Chinese yarn market, according to a radiogram dated May 14 from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. Buying activity in coastal ports and in the interior increased, yarn stocks have been reduced somewhat as a result of curtailment of mill operations, and firmness in the prices for raw cotton strengthened the yarn market. The demand for yarns above 32 count is relatively better than for coarser counts. Chinese mills are operating about 75 percent capacity and Japanese mills have recently increased activity to 95 percent of full rate. The yarn market is stronger but prices on low counts are still considerably below a profitable relationship with raw cotton, according to Mr. Dawson, and the relationship will have to improve considerably before spinning operations can be considered especially profitable.

Imports of raw cotton into China during March consisted of 41,288 bales (500 pounds gross) of American, 21,979 bales of Indian and 2,856 bales of Egyptian. Arrivals at Shanghai during April are tentatively reported as 49,474 bales of American and 22,312 bales of Indian. Stocks of American cotton in public warehouses at Shanghai on April 30 were 67,918 bales. Transactions in piece goods continue on a conservative basis due to restricted demand and caution of banks in financing credits.

Cotton production expanding in South and East Africa

Cotton acreage and production is expanding in several African countries south of the equator which are of minor importance in the world cotton supply situation. Production of cotton in Tanganyika Territory in 1933 is estimated to be almost 25,000 bales of 478 pounds as against 13,000 bales in 1932 and 9,000 bales in 1931. The 1933 crop compares favorably with the record crop of 27,577 bales in 1928. In Kenya Colony production of the 1933-34 crop is estimated to be approximately 3,350 bales of 478 pounds compared with 2,542 bales in the preceding year and 670 bales in 1930-31. In Southern Rhodesia the 1933-34 crop is now being harvested from an acreage officially estimated to be 4,068 acres compared with 1,899 acres last year and 3,486 acres two years ago. This acreage is small compared with the record of 66,086 acres in 1925-26 but a revival of interest in cotton production is apparent.

TOBACCO

Increased tobacco acreage in Southern Rhodesia

The tobacco crop in Southern Rhodesia now being harvested will probably exceed any crop since the peak of the tobacco boom in 1927-28. Production

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estimates are not yet available but acreage is officially estimated to be 44,000 acres this year compared with 34,000 acres last year, 10,000 acres in 1929-30 and almost 47,000 acres in 1927-28. Over 40,000 acres of this year's total is flue-curing tobacco and the balance is fire-curing, Turkish and, in small measure, sun-curing and air-curing tobacco. The acreage in the best tobacco-growing districts is much larger than in the boom year 1927-28 while the acreage in districts which have been found less suitable for the production of high-quality tobacco, is much less than at that time. This suggests that although production may approach the high figure of 25,000,000 pounds produced in 1927-28 the quality will probably be better and less difficulty encountered in effecting sales in Great Britain.

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F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

Apple crop damaged in Nova Scotia

Apple trees in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia suffered considerable winter injury, especially among certain varieties, according to American Consul J. P. Ragland of Halifax. The varieties Baldwin, Mammouth Russet, King and Ontario show the most damage. Last year Baldwins bore heavily. During the exporting season just ended a large crop resulted in returns to growers which were generally unsatisfactory, varying in accordance with variety, quality and time of shipment. Few growers realized a profit and many failed to recover actual cash outlay.

British Empire apples bring lower prices

With supplies from all sources generally low, apples from Australia and New Zealand are bringing prices lower than a year ago in British markets, according to Fred A. Motz, fruit specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service. Prices early in May were running from 1 to 4 shillings or \$0.25 to \$1.25 per box under last year. Heavy shipments are due to start arriving around the end of May. At the time of reporting, Canadian shipments were about over, and American apples were scarce.

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L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

Hog slaughter increased in New Zealand

About 300,000 hogs were killed for export in New Zealand from October 1, 1933 to March 31, 1934, against 199,000 in the corresponding 1932-33 period, according to Vice Consul W. W. Hoffman at Wellington. Exports of pork during the 1933-34 period reached 254,554 carcasses against 122,445 a year earlier. Practically all of the exports go to Great Britain, where restricted non-Empire imports have made an attractive market for New Zealand pork, largely in the frozen state. About 1/3 of the total exports are cured for bacon production. Lamb killings shipments also are larger than last season but killings are smaller, exports having drawn upon stocks. A similar condition exists in killings and exports of frozen beef. Chilled beef exports have gone forward in small quantities this season against none to the same date last season.

London wool values decline further

The London wool sales of May 1 - 11 developed a weak market, with lower prices and heavy withdrawals, according to cabled advices to the Foreign Agricultural Service. German import restrictions, in effect up to April 21, contributed to the decline in values. Other continental buyers also displayed little interest. Bradford was the chief buyer.

Merino prices declined enough to close 7.5 to 10 percent lower than at the March sales. Greasy fine crossbreds dropped 10 percent below March levels, while scoured fine crossbreds showed little change. Medium and low crossbred wools were 10 percent cheaper.

The recent price declines are a continuation of the tendency noted since January. That month marked the peak of a rising movement in evidence since May 1933. Current values, however, are still above those of a year ago. Because of the decline in exchange value of the dollar, the 1933 price advance in dollars was considerably greater than the advance in sterling. Similarly, current dollar values are relatively higher than sterling prices as against last year.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK a/

Import restrictions in the principal European pork importing countries and production control measures in the United States and the leading European pork exporting countries feature the present international hog and pork situation, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The ordinary supply and demand factors have lost much of their significance under these conditions and international trade in hog products is, therefore, having more and more to accomodate itself to the restricted outlets in the deficit countries.

The coustanding pork and lard importing countries are Great Britain and Germany. Great Britain is restricting drastically the imports of cured pork from non-Empire countries by means of import quotas but no restrictions other than a low duty have been placed in the way of the imports of lard which is the principal pork item exported from the United States to that country. In view of the import quota situation it appears that the amount of cured pork that will be imported from the United States into the British market in 1934 will be somewhat less than in 1933.

In Germany the Government is attempting to achieve self-sufficiency with respect to supplies of fat. The import duty on lard, the principal fat item imported into Germany and by far the most important item exported from the United States to that country, has been increased greatly since early 1933 and at the present time stands at the equivalent of about 18 cents per pound. In Addition Germany has now imposed import quotas on lard limiting the monthly

a/ Prepared by John L. Stewart and E. H. Johnson. See monthly release WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS for current market details.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

imports during 1934 to 40 percent of the imports during the corresponding months of 1931-1933. Hog numbers in Germany are increasing.

As a result of these and similar restrictive measures in the importing countries the important surplus producing countries have found it necessary greatly to reduce their hog numbers. In Denmark, for instance, hog numbers have been reduced about 24 percent within the past year, while a substantial reduction has also had to be made in the hog numbers of the Netherlands.

In the United States the 1934 spring pig crop is expected to be considerably reduced as compared with 1933 in view of the reduced number of breeding sows on farms last January and the large number of producers cooperating in the reduction program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The European demand for American hog products, particularly cured pork, had been decreasing even before the drastic restrictions imposed on imports in the last two or three years.

Canada is the only important surplus pork producing country which has found it possible to increase its exports in recent years. This has been due to the fact that, under the terms of the Ottawa agreements entered into among the British Empire countries in August 1932, Canada was assured an outlet in the British market far larger than it had previously been able to secure. The British imports of Canadian cured pork in 1933 were almost three times as large as imports in 1932. Canadian farmers have registered intentions to increase hog numbers.

NOTE: This review of the world situation in hogs and pork is available as a separate from "Foreign Crops and Markets".

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

European hog and pork control measures

The plans for restricting hog production now in effect in European surplus producing countries have been adopted largely as a result of the tendency toward self-sufficiency developed in the important deficit countries, notably Great Britain and Germany. Since most of the continental European pork export surplus was built up to supply the British market, especially in Denmark and Netherlands, hog numbers in those countries have been forced to conform to British policy. Poland and the Baltic States also are involved, but so far those countries have taken no steps to organize actual control of hog numbers. The British program envisages a declining dependence upon imported pork as domestic hog production is built up under the current protective policy. In Germany, the fat supply situation is the central problem, with hogs viewed as the most logical source of domestic fats. High duties, and import quotas, therefore, have been imposed on lard.

Great Britain

Briefly, the British policy on hogs and pork centers on two points: (1) Control and limitation of imports of non-Empire cured pork and (2) a system of contracts between hog producers and pork curers involving fixed prices for hogs having certain specifications. These two principles are counted upon to so advance the price of cured pork in Great Britain as to encourage domestic hog production, while at the same time keeping prices low enough to be within reach of consumers. The scheme went into effect in October 1932. So far, its operations have resulted in raising bacon prices on a reduced volume of receipts, and also in returning more money to British pork producers. Sponsors of the plan, however, are not yet convinced that it is attractive enough to domestic producers to make them expand their hog operations as much as the plan calls for. See "Foreign Crops and Markets", December 18, 1933, p. 703.

Denmark

The Danish plan of control of hog numbers involves a program of restricting production in line with the reduction in British imports. The method of control is centered on a system of issuing cards covering the number of hogs each farmer may market. The total number of cards for any given period is governed by the volume of Danish bacon marketable in Great Britain under the import quota plan. Hogs marketed with cards are sold at a price based upon the prevailing price for Wiltshire sides in Great Britain, which is considerably higher than the price paid for hogs without cards. The marketing of such hogs is discouraged further by a system of special fees calculated to render unprofitable the raising of hogs in excess of the number for which cards are available. To date, the system has been effective in improving returns to producers to a considerable extent. See release F.S.-59, HOG PRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAM IN DENMARK, December 1933.

Netherlands

The hog control system in effect in Netherlands attempts to control hog numbers on farms directly. The national hog control authority determines

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

the number of hogs that may be raised in a given period. Ear-marks equaling that number are distributed to producers who are permitted to offer for sale only hogs that have been properly marked. To facilitate the application of the plan, all raisers of hogs must be members of local hog associations which supervise the activities of their members. The control authority manages the marketing of the hogs at all stages when the products are destined for export, and British market prices govern the prices paid for Dutch hogs by the authority. A smaller proportion of the Dutch hogs are exported than is true in Denmark but indications are that the scheme has improved prices for hogs produced in Netherlands. See "Foreign Crops and Markets", February 13, 1933 and September 11, 1933.

Germany

Government financial considerations have been an important factor in the German agricultural policy of recent years. A desire to reduce imports as far as possible to lessen the demands upon an already restricted supply of foreign exchange has appeared about as important to the authorities as has the protection of domestic agriculture from foreign competition. Successive duty increases on lard, mostly American, were found necessary as the depreciation of the dollar largely offset such increases, until the present high rate was reached last July, to be followed this spring by a quota system. A detailed report on the German fat program is in preparation, copies of which will be mailed to those interested.

World hog numbers

The United States, Canada, Denmark and Germany are the only countries reporting hog numbers at the beginning of 1934. Combined January estimates for those 4 countries gave a total about 6 percent below comparable 1933 figures. The decline in the United States amounted to about 9 percent, in Canada to about 16 percent, and in Denmark, to about 24 percent. All three countries are leading exporters of hog products.

In Germany, the only deficit producing country reporting so far for 1934, there was an increase of 4 percent around January 1. The March 1934 estimates for Denmark and Germany showed the same trend as the preceding estimates, there being a further decrease in Denmark and a substantial increase in Germany as compared with a year earlier. There was an indicated increase in spring farrowing in Canada this year of 10 percent. (See details under separate countries).

Hog numbers in 26 countries, including Russia, in early 1933, were large and approximately the same as in 1932, but 6 percent above the number reported in 1930. These 26 countries supported a little over half of the world total for the 5 years 1926-1930. Excluding Russia, the number in 25 countries in early 1933 was about the same as in 1932, but 8 percent above the average for 1926-1930. Numbers in Russia in 1933 were reported at 12,200,000 which was over 40 percent below the average for the 5 years 1926-1930 but 5 percent above 1932. See table, page 533.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

In 19 European countries, reporting, numbers decreased from 65,784,000 in 1931 to 62,382,000 in 1933, whereas during the same period numbers increased in the United States and Canada. There are no estimates for South American countries included in these totals because of the lack of annual reports from those countries. Such estimates as are available for recent years, however, indicate an increase in hog numbers in South America, especially in Brazil and Argentina. Increases in numbers are also indicated in Australia and New Zealand.

World hog numbers are now estimated at 280,000,000 head for the 5-year period, 1926-1930, compared with 255,000,000 in the years 1921-1925 and 266,000,000 in the years 1909-1913. The increase in the average for the years 1926-1930, as compared with that published previously is due to an upward revision of the figures for China.

Hog slaughter and pork production

Slaughter in the 12 a/ important surplus and deficit hog producing countries of the world was approximately 1 percent less in 1933 than in 1932, but somewhat less than in 1928 when it reached an unusually high level.

Slaughter in the 9 b/ surplus producing countries taken alone was approximately the same as in 1932, the decrease of 15 percent in the European countries being offset by an increase of 5 percent in the 4 c/ non-European countries. Inspected slaughter of hogs in the United States increased 4 percent in 1933 to 47,226,000 head compared with an average of 45,000,000 during the 3 years, 1930 to 1932. Inspected slaughter in Canada in 1933 reached 2,802,000, and was the highest since 1924, exceeding the preceding year by 3 percent. There were also increases in Argentina and Australia in 1933. Slaughter in Denmark, which markets practically all its surplus production in Great Britain, fell off 18 percent to 6,392,000 in 1933, but was still slightly greater than the average for the 5-year period, 1926-1930. There was also a decided falling off in slaughter for export in the Netherlands of approximately 13 percent. Killings in Poland, Sweden, and Lithuania showed similar reductions.

Three important deficit hog producing countries, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Czechoslovakia showed a decrease in slaughter of 4 percent in 1933.

a/ United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia, Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, Poland, Lithuania, United Kingdom, Germany, Czechoslovakia.

b/ United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia, Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, Poland and Lithuania.

c/ United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

There was a falling off in hog slaughter in Germany, one of the most important producing and consuming countries in Europe, of 3 percent in 1933, the number slaughtered being 22,258,000 compared with 22,945,000 in 1932. Slaughter in the United Kingdom and Irish Free State in 1933 is provisionally estimated at 5,855,000 head, a reduction of 7 percent as compared with the heavy slaughter of 1932. See table, page 537.

Pork and lard production in 10 a/ surplus and deficit producing countries increased about 1 percent in 1933 as compared with the preceding year. There was an increase of 1 percent in the 7 surplus producing countries. In the 3 non-European countries the increase was 5 percent and in the 4 European countries there was a decrease of 15 percent. Production in the deficit countries was approximately the same in 1933 as in 1932 when it was above the 1926-1930 average, but not as large as in 1931 when production in Germany reached a high level. See table, page 540

Lard production

Federally inspected lard production in the United States has been increasing since 1930, and in 1933 reached 1,679,000,000 pounds. It was lower, however, than in 1928 and 1929 when production averaged 1,800,000,000 pounds, annually and in 1923 and 1924 when it reached approximately 1,900,000,000 each year. In Germany the second largest producing country for which estimates are available, production in 1933 was slightly larger than in 1932, being estimated at 266,000,000 pounds, but was considerably below production in 1931. Lard production was also lower in 1933 in Denmark, the yield in export factories being estimated at 45,000,000 pounds compared with 55,000,000 in 1932. See table, page 543.

Per capita pork and lard consumption

Per capita consumption of Federally inspected pork and lard in the United States in 1933 was 57.7 pounds compared with 58.1 pounds in 1932. There are no figures available of total per capita consumption of pork and lard in the United States for 1933. Per capita consumption of all pork and lard in the United States in 1932 is provisionally estimated at 87.4 pounds compared with 84.0 pounds in 1931.

In 1933 there was a heavy increase in per capita consumption in Denmark of almost 9 pounds per person, according to preliminary unofficial estimates, the total per capita consumption of production in export factories reaching 40.4 pounds compared with 31.7 pounds in 1932. Germany also showed an increase in per capita consumption in 1933 of about two pounds. In 1932 per capita consumption increased in all surplus producing countries except Poland and decreased in the deficit countries. See table, page 541.

a/ United States, Canada, Argentina, Denmark, Netherlands, Poland, Lithuania, United Kingdom, Germany and Czechoslovakia.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORT, CONT'D

HOGS: Numbers in countries having 150,000 and over, averages 1921-1925,
1926-1930, annual 1930-1933

Country	Month of estimate	Averages		1930.	1931	1932	1933
		1921- 1925 a/ Thou- sands	1926- 1930 a/ Thou- sands				
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA & WEST INDIES							
United States...	Jan.	62,088	56,683	55,301	54,399	58,988	b/61,320
Canada.....	June	4,344	4,387	4,000	4,717	4,639	3,801
Mexico.....	June	c/ 1,125	2,816 d/	2,728	-	-	-
Honduras.....		200	298	298	-	-	-
Salvador.....		(330)	335 d/	335	-	-	-
Cuba.....		(591)	591	591	-	-	-
Dom. Republic..	May	866	(1,020)	-	-	-	-
Haiti.....		(170)	203	240	260	-	-
All N. & C. Amer. count. reported all periods							
To 1932		66,432	61,070	59,301	59,116	63,627	-
To 1933		66,432	61,070	59,301	59,116	63,627	65,121
Est. total e/		70,300	67,000	-	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA							
Colombia.....		1,352	1,400	1,434	-	1,600	-
Venezuela.....		512	(512)	-	-	-	-
Ecuador.....		150	153	-	200	-	-
Peru.....	Feb.-Apr.	429 d/	689	-	-	-	-
Bolivia.....		362	375	390	398	-	-
Chile.....		255 d/	331 d/	331	-	-	-
Brazil.....	Sept.	d/f/16,169	(18,220)	-	£18,220	21,615	-
Uruguay.....		278 d/	308 d/	308	-	-	-
Argentina.....	Jan.1 h/	1,437 d/i/	3,769 d/i/	3,769	-	-	-
Est. South Am- erican total e/		21,000	25,900	-	-	-	-
EUROPE							
England & Wales	June	2,658	2,508	2,310	2,783	3,185	3,064
Scotland.....	June	167	165	143	162	165	166
North Ireland..	June	134	206	216	236	220	271
Total U. K.		2,959	2,879	2,669	3,181	3,570	3,501
Irish Free State	June	947	1,048	1,052	1,227	1,108	931
Norway j/	June	216	303	339	317	304	319
Sweden.....	Sept or Oct. i/	1,056	1,574	1,761	1,724	1,462	1,713
Denmark.....	July	2,314	3,741	4,872	5,453	£/4,886	1/4,826
Holland.....	May-June	1,519 c/	2,018	2,018	£/2,434	£/2,244	m/2,113
Belgium.....	Jan.1 h/	1,081	1,159	1,237	1,250	1,235	1,246
France.....	Jan.1 h/	5,302	5,942	6,102	6,329	6,398	6,488
Spain.....	Jan.1 h/	4,500	5,024	-	-	5,102	-

Notes appear on page 536.

Continued

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

HOGS: Numbers in countries having 150,000 and over, averages 1921-1925, 1926-1930; annual 1930-1933; cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Averages		1930	1931	1932	1933
		1921- 1925 a/ Thou- sands	1926- 1930 a/ Thou- sands				
EUROPE, Cont.							
Portugal.....		1,041 d/n/	1,163	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	May-Apr.	2,630	3,086 d/	3,322	-	-	-
Switzerland....	Apr.	d/ 640	782	(926) d/	926	-	d/ 897
Germany.....	Jan.1 h/	15,776	19,715	19,944	23,442 n/	23,808	o/ 22,859
Austria.....	Jan.1 h/	1,399	1,965 d/i/	1,965	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	Jan.1 h/	2,201	2,314 d/p/	3,088	2,776	2,576 g/	2,621
Hungary.....	Apr.-July	2,424	2,503	2,362	2,715	2,361	1,899
Yugoslavia.....	Jan.	2,819	2,743	(2,675)	2,924	3,133	2,863
Greece.....	Jan.1 h/	390	422 d/	276	335	423	472
Bulgaria.....	Jan.1 h/	832	1,002	-	-	-	-
Rumania.....	Jan.1 h/	2,976	2,915	2,412 g/	2,437	3,221	2,964
Poland.....	June	r/ 5,287	5,736	6,047	7,321	5,844	5,748
Lithuania.....	Jan.1 h/	1,486	1,189	944	1,207	1,338	1,233
Latvia.....	June	465	499	523	712	582	586
Estonia.....	July	299	317	290	323	303	-
Finland.....	Sept.	378	404	395	446	414	-
Russia, European & Asiatic.....	Summer	17,680	21,040	13,600	14,400	11,600	12,200
All European Count. repta. all periods excl. Russia							
To 1932		49,895	57,921	59,006	66,553	65,210	-
To 1933		49,218	57,200	58,821	65,784	64,493	62,382
Est. European total excl. Russia e/		61,000	71,100				
AFRICA							
French West Af.s/		151	210	180	177	-	-
Angola-Port.W.Af.	Apr.	266	285	272	-	-	-
Union of S. Af.	Aug.	888	888	963	-	-	-
Madagascar.....	Feb.	369	398	531	-	-	-
Total Af. est.d/		2,300	2,500				
ASIA							
India, Portuguese		(250)	250				
China (incl. Turk- estan, Manchuria & Inner Mongolia		t/ 70,600	(80,000)				u/ 95,000

Notes appear on page 536.

Continued

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

Hogs: Numbers in countries having 150,000 and over, averages 1921-1925, 1926-1930, annual 1930-1933, cont'd.

Country	Month of estimate	Averages		1930	1931	1932	1933
		1921-1925 a/	1926-1930 a/				
ASIA, Contd		Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-	Thou-
Japan	Jan.1 h/	sands 590	sands 688	sands 706	sands 742	sands 947	
Chosen	Jan.1 h/	1,078	1,244	1,328	1,387	1,348	1,339
Taiwan	Jan.1 h/	1,302	1,619	1,754	1,750	1,739	1,754
French Indo-China..		2,767	2,587	2,808	2,860		
Siam	Mar.	864	(864)				
Fed.Malay States...		59	96	166	190		
Straits Settlement		220	132	120	105		
Phil. Islands	Jan.1 h/	2,039	2,236	2,454	2,775	2,491	
Dutch E. Indies							
Outer Poss'ns	Jan.1 h/	783	842	-	-	-	995
All Asiatic count.							
reptg.all periods							
excl.Russia:		5,009	5,787	6,242	6,654	6,525	
To 1932		5,009	5,787	6,242	6,654	6,525	
To 1933		2,380	2,863	3,082	3,137	3,087	3,093
Est. Asiatic							
total excl.Russia e/		81,100	91,000				
OCEANIA							
Australia	Jan.1 h/	918	985	1,018	1,072	1,168	y/1,156
New Zealand	Jan.	396	525	488	476	513	592
All Oceania							
count.reptg.							
all periods							
To 1932		1,314	1,510	1,506	1,548	1,681	
To 1933		1,314	1,510	1,506	1,548	1,681	1,748
Est. Oc.Total e/		1,400	1,600				
Grand total							
Countries							
reported all							
periods incl.							
Russia							
To 1932(30) w/		140,330	147,328	139,655	148,271	148,643	
To 1933(26) w/		137,024	143,685	136,310	143,985	144,488	144,544
Est. World							
total e/		254,800	280,140				

Notes appear on next page.

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

HOGS: Numbers in countries having 150,000 and over averages 1921-1925, 1926-1930 annual 1930-1933, cont'd

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official estimates and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Figures in parentheses interpolated. a/ Average for 5-year period if available, otherwise for any year or years within that period unless otherwise stated. b/ Numbers on January 1, 1934 estimated at 55,976,000 head. c/ Incomplete. d/ Census. e/ These totals include interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year and rough estimates for some others. f/ Year 1920. g/ Unofficial. h/ Estimates of countries reporting as of December are considered as of January 1 of following year, i.e. the figures for the number of hogs in France as of December 31, 1929 have been placed in 1930 column, etc. i/ June. j/ Rural communities only. k/ June 20. l/ Estimate for January 16, 1934 placed numbers at 3,474,000. m/ April 18. n/ Year 1925. o/ Number on January 1, 1934 was 23,890,000 head. p/ May. q/ Number on July 1, 1933 was 3,314,000 and on January 1, 1934, 3,407,000. r/ November. s/ Includes French Sudan. t/ Estimate based on official figures for 1920 for 20 provinces supporting over 50 percent of total in 1914. u/ Estimate based on official figures for 1932 or 1933 for 22 provinces which supported 99 percent of total in 1914. The official estimate, excluding Turkestan and Inner Mongolia for 1932 or 1933 was 94,395,000. Estimates for this territory and for Manchuria included with China although some of it has recently been incorporated into Manchukuo. v/ Estimate based on figures for four States. w/ Comparable totals for number of countries indicated in parentheses.

BROOD SOWS: Number in principal pork and hog exporting and importing countries reporting, pre-war and 1928 to 1933

Country	Month of estimate	Prewar	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Exporting countries:		Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands
United States	Jan. 1		11,049	10,687	10,000	10,000	10,068	<u>a/</u> 10,313
Denmark, sows 4 months & over	July	283	344	434	580	624	493	<u>b/</u> 444
Canada	June		551	537	507	-		
Argentina					788			
Irish Free State	June	108	115	96	111	125	109	98
Sweden, Sows	Sept or Oct	<u>c/</u> 128	-	-	167	162	139	159
Netherlands, sows in farrow	Jan. 1 <u>e/</u>	201	229	201	<u>f/</u> 221	267	268	
Lithuania	Jan. 1 <u>e/</u>	-	-	-	-	170	-	-
Latvia <u>c/</u>	June	-	-	49	65	94	77	
Poland			<u>g/</u> 761					
Hungary	July		579	544	497	572	519	414
New Zealand	Jan.		82	75	62	65	75	88
Rumania	Jan. 1 <u>e/</u>	-	1,066	975	852	829	1,026	984
Yugoslavia	Jan.		662	-	-	-		

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

BROOD SOWS: Number in principal pork and hog exporting and importing countries reporting, pre-war and 1928 to 1933, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Prewar	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
		Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands
<u>Importing countries:</u>								
England & Wales	June	332	380	307	316	402	425	405
Scotland	June	18	22	16	18	20	20	22
North Ireland	June	-	22	17	20	22	20	26
Total, United Kingdom	June	-	424	340	354	444	465	453
<u>Germany:</u>								
6 mos. to 1 yr.	Jan. e/		625	556	663	673	494	485
1 yr. & over			1,126	1,063	1,179	1,496	1,458	1,384
Total			1,751	1,619	1,842	2,169	1,952	h/1,869
France	Jan. e/	907	776	790	771	822	814	870
Belgium	Jan. e/		127	130	137	141	139	140
Norway	June		39	39	46	41	40	43
Finland, sows over 6 mos.	Sept.		43	42	46	46	42	
Czechoslovakia	Jan. l e/				i/ 446	442	349	j/ 445
Spain	May			k/ 519		k/ 549		

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources.
a/ On January 1, 1934 the number was 9,436,000. b/ On January 16, 1934 there were 351,000 compared with 474,000 on January 23, 1933 and 550,000 on January 15 of 1932.
c/ Boars and sows. d/ June. e/ Estimates reported as of December have been considered as of January 1 of following year. f/ Total number of brood sows in May-June 1930 numbered at 242,000 and estimated at 210,000 in June 1931. g/ Sows 10 months and over. h/ Number of sows 6 months to 1 year on January 1, 1934 was 550,000 and those 1 year and over 1,465,000. i/ Census May. j/ Number on July 1, 1933, 523,000 compared with 461,000 at same date of 1932. k/ Census.

HOGS: Estimated slaughter in exporting and importing countries, average prewar, 1926-1930, annual 1930-1933a/

For earlier estimates See Foreign Crops and Markets, March 27, 1933

Country and description of slaughter	Averages		1930	1931	1932	1933
	Prewar b/	1926- 1930 b/				
<u>Exporting countries</u> c/	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
United States						
Federally inspected	31,759	45,355	44,266	44,772	45,245	47,226
Total	53,910	71,391	70,390	71,157	74,021	
Denmark						
In export houses	2,143	5,087	6,132	7,320	7,841	6,392
Total	2,550	-	-	-	-	-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

HOGS: Estimated slaughter in exporting and importing countries, average prewar, 1926-1930, annual 1930-1933 a/ cont'd

For earlier estimates See Foreign Crops and Markets, March 27, 1933

Country and description of slaughter	Averages		1930	1931	1932	1933
	Prewar h/	1926-1930 h/				
Exporting countries c/ Cont'd	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands
Netherlands						
For export	676	1,705	1,203	1,499	1,328	d/ 1,152
Total	-	2,751	2,781	3,661	3,584	
Canada						
Inspected	1,619	2,371	1,926	2,243	2,723	2,802
Total	4,280	5,695	5,248	6,187	7,098	
Sweden						
In slaughter houses		794	882	1,031	964	887
Poland						
Inspected	-	2,674	2,976	4,013	3,791	d/ 3,446
Inspected & uninspected	-	3,578	3,708	5,005	4,637	d/ 4,141
Total incl. farm	-	3,951	5,441	6,904		
Hungary						
Inspected	1,240	1,217	1,254	1,212	-	-
Russia e/		24,031	-	-	-	-
New Zealand f/	179	498	502	482	591	
Argentina						
In freez. est. alone	15	329	380	391	432	640
In all pack. plants h/	15	363	411	424	468	679
Liniers Slaughter house	82	316	358	357	378	408
Total excl. farm	136	786	910	880	d/ 977	
Australia						
For export	-	29	86	133	95	118
Total	867	1,373	1,470	1,511		
Brazil, total	839	-		i/ 2,450		
Sao Paulo pack. plants	17	104	82	86		
Yugoslavia		620				
Estonia, total e/		440	380	430		
Latvia, inspected		195	199	303	258	
Lithuania, for export	-	-	-	460	519	426
Total	-	-	-	-	599	-
Importing countries						
United Kingdom & I.F.S. j/	5,420	5,171	4,816	5,866	6,278	k/ 5,855
Germany						
Inspected	16,406	17,025	18,041	20,520	19,002	18,203
Total	21,710	20,881	21,941	24,659	22,945	22,258
France, total l/	7,287	6,376	6,559	7,074	6,868	

Notes appear on next page.

Continued -

WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

HOGS: Estimate slaughter in exporting and importing countries, average prewar, 1926-1930, annual 1930-1933 a/, cont'd.

For earlier estimates see Foreign Crops and Markets, March 27, 1933

Country and description of slaughter	Averages		1930	1931	1932	1933
	Prewar	1926-1930 <u>b/</u>				
Importing countries, Cont.	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands
Czechoslovakia	-	3,725	3,918	4,299	3,781	3,561
Austria						
In pub.slaught. houses		888	844	1,048		
Total	1,043	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium						
At princ.slaught. houses	-	-	-	274	241	291
Total	1,479	1,428	1,518	1,764		
Switzerland	-	614	642	696	815	
Norway						
Inspected	86	207	259	315	281	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources unless otherwise stated. Later figures, if any, appear in the text.
a/ Countries arranged in order of importance as exporting or importing countries.

b/ Average for 5-year period if available; otherwise for any number of years within the period for which data are available.

c/ No data available for China which exported an average of 12,824,000 pounds of pork in 1925-1929.

d/ Unofficial estimate for year based on incomplete data.

e/ Fiscal year beginning year listed.

f/ Years beginning April 1.

g/ Includes farm slaughter which averaged 45,136, annually for the years 1926-1930; 51,180 in 1930-31; 51,536 in 1931-32, and 58,484 in 1932-33.

h/ Includes freezing establishments.

i/ Unofficial estimate furnished by Consul Samuel. T. Lee, August 24, 1932.

j/ Year beginning June 1. Average 1926-1930 and subsequent years are unofficial estimates based on method of estimating for England and Wales as published in Agricultural Output for England and Wales 1925. Includes the following number killed in Irish Free State in 1,000 head; 1930-31, 1.148.

k/ Preliminary.

l/ Prewar average, estimated of Dr. Louis G. Michael published in the U.S.D.A. Technical Bulletin #37, Agricultural Survey of Europe - France. Subsequent years based on same method of estimating.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D
 Pork and Lard: Estimated production in exporting and importing countries,
 averages prewar, 1926-1930, annual 1930 to 1933 a/
 For earlier estimate see Foreign Crops and Markets, March 27, 1933

Country and description of production	Average b/ Pre 1926- War 1930		1930	1931	1932	1933
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
<u>Exporting countries c/</u>						
United States d/						
Federally inspected	4,611	7,244	7,066	7,163	7,156	
Total	7,844	11,270	11,153	11,292	11,643	
Denmark						
In export houses	327	702	860	984	1,036	e/ 844
Total	425	761	877	1,137		
Netherlands						
For export f/		200	184	229	203	e/ 176
Total f/		548	425	560	548	
Canada g/						
Inspected	248	337	274	314	387	398
Total	467	790	745	866	864	
Sweden, in slaughter houses	-	83	100	106	100	
Poland h/						
Inspected	-	502	610	790	747	e/ 679
Inspected & uninspected	-	711	760	986	913	e/ 816
Total incl. farm	-	-	1,025	1,294	-	-
Hungary, inspected f/	174	171	176	170		
Russia i/	-	2,740	j/ 2,331			
New Zealand k/	23	62	63	58	71	
Argentina						
In freezing est. alone	2	48	62	69	66	101
In all packing plants l/	3	51		71	69	106
Liniers slaughter house	14	44	53	59	59	63
Total excl. farm f/	23	110	136	146	d/ 162	
Australia, bacon & hams only	49	73	71	71		
Brazil, total	118		m/	356		
In Sao Paulo pack.plants f/	3	18	14	15		
Yugoslavia f/	-	87	-	-		
Estonia, total i/		88	77	85		
Latvia, inspected f/		31	40	60	51	
Lithuania, for export f/		-	-	92	103	85
Total f/		-	-	-	119	-
<u>Importing countries</u>						
United Kingdom & I.F.S. n/	862	f/ 827	f/ 770	f/ 939	f/ 1,004	f/ 937
Germany						
Inspected	3,068	3,379	3,626	3,899	3,589	3,666
Total	4,060	4,203	4,403	4,685	4,341	4,437
France, total o/	1,789	1,485	1,533	1,640	1,590	
Czechoslovakia, total	-	495	535	560	494	471
Austria, in pub. slaught.houses						
Belgium, total	296	297	322	362		
Switzerland						
Norway, total	-	70	-	79		
Inspected	16	35	43	50	45	

Continued -

Notes appear on next page.

Foreign Crops and Markets

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

PORK AND LARD: Estimated production in exporting and importing countries, averages prewar, 1926-1930, annual 1930 to 1933 a/ - Cont'd.

For earlier estimates see Foreign Crops and Markets, March 27, 1933

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources unless otherwise stated. For later figures, if any, see text. Edible offal not included for the United States. Assumed that it is not included for other countries unless so stated. a/ Countries arranged in order of importance, as exporting or importing countries. b/ Average for 5 year periods if available; otherwise for any number of years within the period for which data are available. c/ No data available for China which exported an average of 12,824,000 pounds for the period 1925-1929. d/ Lard alone was estimated as follows: in millions of pounds: Federally inspected, prewar, 932; 1926-1930, 1,621; 1930, 1,521; 1931, 1,554; 1932, 1,553; 1933, 1,679. Total, prewar, 1,584; 1926-1930, 2,443; 1931, 2,385; 1932, 2,463. e/ Unofficial estimate for year based on incomplete data. f/ Estimated by multiplying number slaughtered by an ascertained average dressed weight. g/ Lard not included. Estimates of total lard production not available. Production in packing houses and abattoirs in Canada was officially estimated as follows, in millions of pounds: prewar, -----; Average, 1926-1930, 51; 1930, 48; 1931, 54. h/ Estimates revised on basis of study entitled "Regions d'Elevage, Production et Consommation de la Viande en Pologne", in which production was estimated for the years 1929-1931. i/ Fiscal year beginning year listed. j/ Preceding fiscal year, later data not available. k/ Years beginning April 1. Post war years include farm production which averages around 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 pounds annually. l/ Includes freezing establishments also. m/ Unofficial estimate furnished by American Consul Samuel T. Lee, August 24, 1932. n/ Year beginning June 1. o/ Prewar average, estimate of Dr. Louis G. Michael, published in U.S.D.A. Technical Bulletin #37, Agricultural Survey of Europe, France, Subsequent years based on same method of estimating.

PORK AND LARD: Per capita consumption in specified countries averages, prewar, 1921-1925, 1926-1930, annual 1930-1933 a/

(See Foreign Crops and Markets February 19, 1934 for per capita consumption all meats)

Country	Averages				1930	1931	1932	1933
	Pre-war	1921-1925	1926-1930					
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Exporting countries <u>b/</u>								
United States <u>c/</u>								
Total	72.7	83.2	84.1	83.1	84.0	87.4		
Denmark <u>d/</u>	13.1	20.6	32.1	35.1	24.9	31.7	<u>e/</u>	40.4
Total	49.0	49.0	55.7	65.0	67.5			
Netherlands <u>f/</u>	-	-	25.2	27.7	34.7	35.5		
Canada <u>g/</u>	66.7	78.4	78.0	72.9	83.5	91.8		
Poland <u>f/</u>	-	-	24.1	22.9	25.8	23.1		-
Russia <u>h/</u>	-	-	18.2	-	-	-		-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

PORK AND LARD: Per capita consumption in specified countries averages, prewar, 1921-1925, 1926-1930, annual 1930-1933 a/ Cont'd. (See Foreign Crops and Markets February 19, 1934 for per capita consumption all meats)

Country	Averages			1930	1931	1932	1933
	Pre-War	1921-1925	1926-1930				
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
<u>Exporting countries b/</u>							
<u>Cont'd</u>							
New Zealand <u>i/</u>	-	-	27.6	26.3	27.9	29.6	
Argentina <u>j/</u>	15.1	25.8	30.7	32.6	34.8	35.7	
Total excl. farm <u>f/</u>	3.7	7.7	9.0	10.8	11.3	11.6	
Australia	-	-	-	17.1	-	-	-
New South Wales	14.4	16.8	13.9	15.3	-	-	-
Brazil <u>f/</u>	-	-	-	-	8.8	-	-
Estonia <u>k/</u>			75.1	65.1	68.8		
<u>Importing countries</u>							
United Kingdom & I. F. S.	1/33.8	39.4	39.5	41.8	47.7	46.7	
Germany <u>m/</u>	73.1	o/58.2	70.7	71.9	76.1	71.8	
Germany <u>n/</u>	68.6	o/53.9	67.3	69.0	73.2	68.2	70.1
France <u>p/</u>	47.0	37.8	38.3	38.9	40.9	38.7	
Czechoslovakia		32.6	39.1	40.4	41.8	36.2	
Belgium	42.2	32.3	37.5	41.9	48.8		
Italy	-	-	17.0	-	-	-	
Philippine Islands	-	5.6	6.3	7.1			

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources unless otherwise noted. In some cases figures formerly published in Foreign Crops and Markets have been revised as a result of additional information. It is to be assumed that edible offal is not included unless otherwise stated. In cases where per capita consumption has been estimated by adding to estimated production net imports or subtracting net exports, the classification used in the international trade tables in the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture has been used.

a/ Countries arranged according to importance as exporting and importing countries. b/ The Irish Free State exports more pork and lard than Canada, but estimates are not available for that country separately. It has been included with the United Kingdom. c/ Estimates of the Division of Livestock, Meats and Wool. d/ Per capita consumption of quantities produced in export houses.

e/ Preliminary. f/ Unofficial estimates obtained by adding net imports or subtracting net exports from production and dividing by population. g/ Lard not included as no estimates of total production are available. h/ Derived from total meat consumption and percentage of the different kinds. i/ Unofficial estimates for years beginning April 1 for pork, bacon, and ham. Official 3-year averages ended with years listed were as follows: Average, 1926-27 to 1930-31, 28.7 pounds; 1930-31, 26.6 pounds; 1931-32, 25 pounds. j/ Federal District of Buenos Aires. Including edible offal, per capita consumption was 37.3 pounds

Continued--

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

PORK AND LARD: Per capita consumption in specified countries averages, prewar, 1921-1925, 1926-1930, annual 1930-1933 a/, Cont'd
(See Foreign Crops and Markets February 19, 1934 for per capita consumption all meats)

in 1932 and 41.1 pounds in 1933. k/ Fiscal year beginning year listed. l/ For season beginning June 1. Official estimates of per capita consumption apparently excluded imported lard. Including imported lard estimates are as follows: Average, 1909-1913, 379 pounds; average 1921-1925, 44.9; average 1926-1930, 45.1; 1930-31, 47.6 pounds; 1931-32, 53.4 pounds; 1932-33, 52.2 pounds. m/ Including imported fats and edible organs. n/ Excluding imported fats and edible organs. o/ Average for 1924 and 1925 only. p/ Unofficial estimates based on method of estimating used by Dr. Louis G. Michael in United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin, No. 37.

LARD: Estimated production in specified exporting and importing countries a/

Country	Averages			1930	1931	1932	1933
	Prewar	1921-25	1926-30				
	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds
<u>Exporting countries b/</u>							
United States <u>c/</u>							
Fed. inspected only	932	1,660	1,621	1,521	1,554	1,573	1,679
Total	1,584	2,445	2,443	2,344	2,385	2,463	
Denmark							
In export factories	15	20	33	40	48	55	<u>d/</u> 45
Total	<u>e/</u> 20	<u>e/</u> 20	<u>f/</u> 35	-	-	-	-
Canada, in packing plants & abattoirs	-	56	50	48	54		
<u>Importing countries</u>							
U. Kingdom & I. F. S. <u>g/</u>	-	-	-	46	56	60	
Germany <u>h/</u>	238	158	252	264	281	261	<u>d/</u> 266
Czechoslovakia <u>i/</u>		44	109	121	121	109	
Poland <u>j/</u>				33	49		
Brazil <u>k/</u>			161	174			

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources unless otherwise stated.

a/ Arranged in order of importance as exporting and importing countries.

b/ There are several important lard exporting countries such as the Netherlands, China and Hungary not included for lack of data. c/ Estimates of the Division of Livestock, Meats and Wool. d/ Preliminary. e/ Estimates, prewar and 1922, of Harald Faber published in the Journal of the British Royal Statistical Society, January, 1924. f/ Year 1929 only. g/ Unofficial estimates for years beginning June 1. Production has been estimated on basis of lard production for calendar year 1924 according to Census of production for that year. h/ Unofficial estimates. Lard estimated as 6 percent of total slaughter weight of inspected and home produced pork and lard. i/ Fats and lard. j/ Estimates furnished by Commercial Attache Clayton Lane December 9, 1931. k/ Production in refineries, State of Rio Grande do Sul only. Estimates published in Brazil of Today National Department of Commerce, 1931.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

LARD: Per capita consumption of lard only in specified countries,
average 1921-1925, annual 1927-1933 a/

Country	Average 1921-1925	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
<u>Exporting countries b/</u>								
<u>United States c/</u>								
Total	13.9	13.8	14.7	14.3	13.8	14.4	15.2	-
Denmark								
Factory Prod. only	2.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.6
Total	<u>d/</u> 5.0		2.2	2.2	8.2			
Canada, prod.in slaugh. house & pack.plants	-	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8		
<u>Importing countries</u>								
<u>United Kingdom & I.F.S. e/</u>								
	-	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	
Germany f/	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.6	6.5
Czechoslovakia g/	12.6	12.0	12.5	12.8	12.3	11.5	10.2	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources unless otherwise noted.

a/ Arranged in order of importance as exporting and importing countries.

b/ There are several important exporting countries such as the Netherlands, China, and Hungary not included for lack of data. c/ Estimates of the Division of Livestock, Meats & Wool. d/ Unofficial estimates based on study made by Harold Faber and published in the British Royal Statistical Journal.

e/ Unofficial estimates for year beginning June 1. See table on production.

f/ See table on production. g/ Fats and lard.

United States

Hog prices in the United States in 1933 averaged only slightly higher than in 1932 when they reached the lowest level in more than 50 years. Some advance in hog prices occurred during the summer of 1933, but most of this rise was lost in the late fall of that year. During the first 3 months of 1934 hog prices averaged somewhat higher than a year earlier, but since then a decline has occurred. Because of the marked rise in corn prices during 1933 the hog-corn price ratio has been very unfavorable for hog production since May 1933. These factors, together with Federal purchases for relief purposes, contributed toward placing total hog numbers as of January 1, 1934 at about 56,000,000 head. That figure is the smallest for the United States since 1931, and is considerably below the post-war average. Since October 1933, inspected slaughter has been slightly below that of last year, but in both seasons the slaughter has been slightly below average. Continued reduced hog numbers are indicated by the fact that numbers of brood sows in January this year were 8.5 percent below last year and considerably smaller than usual and by the activities of the Agricultural Administration in contracting with producers to reduce production.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

The spring pig crop of 1934 is expected to be considerably reduced from that of 1933, in view of the reduced numbers of breeding sows on farms last January and the large numbers of producers cooperating in the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This decrease will be reflected largely in the slaughter supply of the winter of 1934-35. In view of an early market movement of fall pigs this spring, slaughter supplies during the summer months of May to September 1934 probably will be somewhat smaller than the unusually large slaughter in the summer of 1933. Last year the movement of fall pigs to market was no earlier than usual, and in addition a relatively large number of hogs from the spring crop was marketed during the summer season, i.e., after May 1, 1933.

Since early March, hog prices have declined steadily. By early May, Chicago prices were under \$3.75 per 100 pounds and below prices of a year ago. Although little immediate improvement in hog prices seems likely, the expected reduction in slaughter probably will result in a material advance in prices from present levels by mid-summer. The price situation will, of course, be further strengthened if the improvement in domestic consumer demand for meats and other livestock products, which has been in evidence in recent months, is continued.

Considerable interest has been aroused in recent months by the wide spread between hog prices in the United States and the much higher hog prices prevailing in Canada. The fact that in recent months the Canadian level has been nearly double that of the United States has suggested the possibility of a Canadian market for American hogs. The trade in hogs and hog products between the two countries, however, is greatly restricted by import duties in both countries. The general import duty on live hogs moving into Canada is 3 cents per pound. An additional duty which varies with the value of the hogs, also is in effect in Canada. The estimated total of the duties and other charges in recent months has been sufficiently large to make the exporting of hogs from the United States to Canada unprofitable despite the very wide spread in prices a/. See table, page 546.

from the United States

The reduced large exports of recent months as against a year ago were in line with the smaller volumes so moved in the last few years. In the year ended June 30, 1933, total lard exports were 3.1 percent larger than in 1931-32, but still under the exports of other recent comparable periods. Exports to Europe in 1932-33 were 12 percent higher than in the preceding year, with shipments to Great Britain above the 1930-31 level. Germany and Netherlands also took considerably more American lard in 1932-33, but the general distribution of the export trade retained the same features as it has had during most of the post-war period. Exports to non-European countries registered a decline in 1932-33, especially the movement to Cuba and Canada.

a/ In the United States the present tariff rate on bacon, hams and shoulders is 1 1/4 cents per pound; the rate on pork, fresh, chilled or frozen is 2 1/2 cents per pound and that on lard is 3 cents per pound. In Canada the general import duty expressed in terms of Canadian currency on all kinds of pork, whether fresh or cured is 5 cents per pound, and on lard it is 2 cents per pound.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

The present export movement of American hams and shoulders is about the same as a year ago. Ham exports in the fiscal year 1932-33 also recovered from the low point reached in 1931-32, the peak period of uncontrolled marketings of European cured pork in Great Britain. That country is the leading foreign market for American ham. The 1932-33 total export figures rose 2.7 percent over those of 1931-32, but remained well below figures for earlier years. The export movement to Europe, practically all of which goes to Great Britain, increased 6.8 percent. Somewhat lower figures than for 1931-32 were registered in exports to non-European markets.

HOGS: Monthly average price of hogs of 180-220 pounds at Chicago and at Toronto, Canada

Year and month	Average price of hogs, Chicago, 180-220 lbs. ^{a/}	Average price of bacon hogs, Toronto ^{b/}	Year and month	Average price of hogs, Chicago, 180-220 lbs. ^{a/}	Average price of bacon hogs, Toronto ^{b/}
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1931			1933		
Jan.	8.01	10.17	Jan.	3.29	3.29
Feb.	7.55	8.63	Feb.	3.61	3.18
Mar.	7.90	7.92	Mar.	3.97	4.27
Apr.	7.69	8.47	Apr.	3.83	4.70
May	6.87	8.25	May	4.70	5.00
June	6.89	8.54	June	4.56	5.11
July	7.62	9.04	July	4.62	5.95
Aug.	7.30	7.27	Aug.	4.49	6.23
Sept.	6.00	5.77	Sept.	4.82	6.60
Oct.	5.19	5.11	Oct.	4.86	5.66
Nov.	4.68	4.65	Nov.	4.11	6.33
Dec.	4.32	3.98	Dec.	3.37	6.52
1932			1934		
Jan.	4.18	4.38	Jan.	3.63	8.07
Feb.	4.12	4.31	Feb.	4.62	9.59
Mar.	4.56	4.38	Mar.	4.48	9.09
Apr.	4.11	4.08	Apr.		
May	3.57	3.99	May		
June	3.96	3.97	June		
July	5.08	4.38	July		
Aug.	4.80	4.56	Aug.		
Sept.	4.45	4.61	Sept.		
Oct.	3.72	4.11	Oct.		
Nov.	3.44	3.42	Nov.		
Dec.	3.16	3.44	Dec.		

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. ^{a/} Compiled from reports of the Division of Livestock, Meats and Wool, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Average of quotations of hogs of 180-200 lbs. and 200-220 lbs. at Chicago. ^{b/} The Livestock and Market Report monthly - Markets Intelligence Service, Dominion Livestock Branch. Average price of bacon hogs of 180-230 pounds. ^{c/} Converted at monthly rate of exchange.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

In bacon, the present somewhat larger export movement follows a year of unusually small exports. Total bacon exports in 1932-33 were 30.7 percent smaller than in the preceding year, and represented only a fraction of exports of earlier years. Among the European markets, scattered increases in shipments to minor buyers were not great enough to offset the drop in exports to Great Britain to a volume about 1/3 that of 1931-32. Exports to most non-European markets also declined.

While exports of pickled pork in recent months have run ahead of a year ago, that item registered a slight decline in 1932-33 as against the preceding year. Increases in exports to most non-European markets in 1932-33 were offset by declines in the movements to Cuba, Great Britain and a few minor countries. In fresh and frozen pork, the increased exports of current months have been rather striking, despite the relatively small volume of the total trade. The more favorable British outlet for that product, however, did not develop before the close of the 1932-33 fiscal year, with the result that total United States exports for that year were somewhat smaller than in 1931-32, and carried on the downward trend in evidence in recent years.

UNITED STATES: Exports of bacon by countries, 1912-13 and 1928-29 to 1932-33 a/

Country to which exported	Year ended June 30					
	1912-13	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33 Prelim.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Finland.....	4,313	4,633	3,734	1,549	722	1,176
Sweden.....	656	3,649	4,648	3,264	946	1,416
Irish Free State..	---	933	2,273	1,126	266	25
Germany.....	3,434	5,982	8,468	1,151	2,043	1,300
Italy.....	11,781	15,106	8,289	764	822	1,808
Netherlands.....	7,639	1,198	2,959	61	657	76
Norway.....	4,054	2,742	2,642	712	174	134
United Kingdom....	138,133	53,364	57,443	26,203	10,403	3,902
Other Europe.....	14,261	15,628	15,933	582	255	974
Total Europe.....	184,271	103,235	106,389	35,412	16,288	10,811
Canada	6,868	5,769	5,617	2,335	650	270
Cuba	6,658	16,698	15,957	12,398	7,128	4,629
Other countries...	3,197	3,543	3,707	2,267	1,510	1,990
Total	200,994	129,245	131,670	52,412	25,576	17,700

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1913; Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, January and June issues, 1929-1932, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Includes Cumberland sides. Beginning July 1, 1931, includes Wiltshire sides also.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of lard by countries, 1912-13
and 1928-29 to 1932-33 a/

Country to which exported	Year ended June 30					
	1912-13	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33 Prelim.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	168,380	229,899	240,147	256,353	239,358	255,769
Germany	160,862	195,695	180,074	107,317	142,354	158,226
Netherlands	43,384	36,992	48,584	26,478	29,980	42,066
Belgium	18,762	14,841	18,700	9,406	5,750	10,150
Italy	6,106	29,200	19,865	6,064	7,125	5,646
Other Europe	22,990	49,070	56,031	14,791	8,799	12,776
Total Europe	420,484	555,697	563,401	420,409	435,366	484,633
Canada	11,080	17,864	15,112	12,224	6,197	3,482
Cuba	46,526	84,316	79,860	49,004	38,406	10,023
Mexico	8,468	58,728	68,531	67,491	35,483	38,085
Other countries	32,467	64,309	60,256	36,542	29,187	24,076
Total	519,025	780,914	787,160	585,670	542,639	560,299

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1913; Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, January and June issues, 1929-1932, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Excludes neutral lard.

UNITED STATES: Exports of hams and shoulders, by countries,
1912-13 and 1928-29 to 1932-33 a/

Country to which exported	Year ended June 30					
	1912-13	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33 Prelim.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	134,017	100,959	103,169	81,294	58,126	61,647
Belgium	5,822	1,003	2,136	1,464	607	574
Other Europe	1,007	2,024	1,155	236	193	1,071
Total Europe	140,846	103,986	106,460	82,994	58,926	63,292
Canada	6,785	6,309	11,370	5,895	694	225
Cuba	6,002	7,435	6,307	4,272	4,559	3,181
Other countries	5,912	7,666	7,435	6,588	5,155	4,515
Total	159,545	125,396	131,572	99,749	69,334	71,213

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1913; Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, January and June issues, 1929-32, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Includes Wiltshire sides prior to July 1, 1931.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK CONT'D.

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork, pickled, by countries,
1912-13, 1928-29 to 1932-33.

Country to which exported.	Year ended June 30					
	1912-13	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33 Prelim.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Germany.....	1,128	366	323	89	54	37
Norway.....	261	854	799	364	210	230
United Kingdom....	14,620	7,608	5,094	2,945	1,585	1,130
Other Europe.....	1,211	1,420	1,194	327	279	471
Total Europe....	17,220	10,248	7,415	3,725	2,128	1,868
Canada.....	9,437	8,596	11,211	4,356	3,058	2,565
Newfoundland & Lab.	5,673	4,530	4,792	3,681	3,423	3,720
Haiti, Republic of	2,626	838	719	544	513	515
Cuba.....	9,141	10,550	9,798	4,862	1,923	1,534
Brit.W.Indies and Bermuda.....	3,690	2,810	221	2,226	2,464	2,420
Other countries...	5,962	2,324	5,677	1,724	1,720	1,654
Total.....	53,749	39,906	39,833	21,118	15,229	14,276

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1913; Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, January and June issues, 1930-1932, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork, fresh,
by countries, 1912-13, 1928-29
to 1932-33.

Country to which exported	Year ended June 30					
	1912-13	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33 Prelim.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	758	4,547	10,527	8,098	6,672	4,582
Other Europe.....	---	2,515	3,685	464	241	889
Total Europe.....	758	7,062	14,212	8,562	6,913	5,471
Canada.....	580	582	1,091	410	72	18
Cuba.....	99	1,732	1,618	424	161	47
Panama.....	685	444	753	771	1,430	1,844
Philippine Islands.	257	288	239	222	257	255
Other countries....	79	533	858	704	437	547
Total.....	2,453	10,641	18,771	11,093	9,270	8,182

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1913; Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, January and June issues, 1930-32, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

Canada

The heavy gains made last year and under way this year in the volume of Canadian pork exports place a new significance upon the hog industry in that country. As a part of the British Empire, Canada does not come under the import restriction program now in force in Great Britain. In fact, as a result of the Ottawa Conference of 1932, Canada is guaranteed a market in Great Britain for a maximum of 280,000,000 pounds annually of good quality hams and bacon. The highest export on record for Canada is 245,000,000 pounds in 1919. In 1933, 71,500,000 pounds of bacon and ham went to Great Britain from Canada, a figure more than double the 1932 volume and the largest for any year since 1926. Total hog slaughter in 1919 was slightly smaller than the 1933 figure of 2,802,000 head. There are a number of factors, however, which must be considered in connection with a possible expansion of Canadian exports to approximately the war-time level.

Probably the outstanding consideration in increasing bacon export from Canada is the relatively small proportion of total hogs slaughtered which fall into the "select" grade. In 1933 only 16 percent of all hogs graded fell into that classification, which apparently is the lowest regarded as suitable for export bacon. With plentiful supplies of high-grade European bacon available for the British market the Canadian product must be kept up to a high standard. In 1919, the competitive feature was much less prominent than at present. Efforts are being made to improve the quality of Canadian hogs, so that a much larger proportion will be suitable for export. Canadian hogs are largely barley-fed, and they are predominantly meat-type animals. As long as the domestic requirements were met and the export outlet limited, there was little necessity for increased production. If present market conditions continue, however, it is probable that numbers may tend upward during the next few years, but probably to no great extent as long as such a small proportion of existing numbers meet export grade requirements.

After declining for about 2 years following the close of the World War, Canadian hog production increased considerably for nearly four years; Canadian hog slaughter in 1924 was the largest on record. Production then declined almost steadily from 1924 to 1930. Exports also declined during that period. In 1930 and 1931, however, the very low level of grain prices stimulated hog production and hog slaughter increased steadily from 1931 to 1933. Inspected slaughter of hogs during 1933 in terms of head was the largest since 1924. As a result of the very low level of hog prices in 1932, and of drought in some areas in 1932 and 1933, hog numbers have been sharply reduced. The estimate for June 1933 was 18 percent below that of a year earlier, and the smallest recorded since 1920. The 1934 figures, however, are expected to show a gain over 1933. Since April 1933, hog prices in Canada have been running considerably higher than those of a year earlier. Current prices are more than double those of last year. See the United States section of this survey for a statement on the Canadian-United States hog and pork trade.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

CANADA: Number of hogs on hand and exports of live hogs, years
1924 - 1933

Year ended Dec. 31	Number on hand June 15	Live hogs exported		
		To the United States	To Great Britain	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number
1924	5,069,181	26,395	-	28,107
1925	4,426,148	87,594	-	89,323
1926	4,359,582	82,955	1,412	85,972
1927	4,694,789	194,657	-	197,106
1928	4,497,367	20,661	4	23,263
1929	4,381,725	2,018	-	3,942
1930	3,999,934	137	-	2,324
1931	4,717,000	1,402	-	3,911
1932	4,639,100	1,659	-	5,598
1933	3,801,000	99	-	6,031

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1923, page 57; 1928, 1929 and 1930, and 1931 and 1932, December, 1933. For earlier figures back to 1914 see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 22, 1930, page 411. For later figures if available see text.

CANADA: Distribution of hog numbers by provinces, 1933 with
comparisons

Province	June					
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Ontario.....	1,833	1,681	1,661	1,380	1,375	1,258
Quebec.....	813	804	703	725	667	482
New Brunswick.....	76	67	67	85	96	73
Nova Scotia.....	55	48	44	44	53	42
Prince Ed. Island.	53	54	54	40	42	34
Total 5 eastern provinces	2,830	2,654	2,529	2,274	2,233	1,889
Alberta	680	770	636	1,063	1,118	954
Saskatchewan.....	602	600	498	940	898	649
Manitoba.....	331	295	272	388	338	262
British Columbia..	54	63	65	52	52	47
Total 4 provinces	1,637	1,728	1,471	2,443	2,406	1,912
GRAND TOTAL....	4,497	4,382	4,000	4,717	4,639	1/ 3,801

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from release on Field Crops and Livestock dated December 1, 1933.

1/ Number on December 1, 1933 was 3,588,000 as compared with 4,263,000 on same date of 1932.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

CANADA: Results of June-November Farrowings, 1931-1933

Province	Number of sows farrowed, June to November			Number of pigs born, June to November		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
Prince Edward Island	3,000	4,100	4,000	30,000	40,400	40,600
Nova Scotia.....	3,600	4,400	3,400	36,400	43,700	35,600
New Brunswick.....	7,200	8,200	6,700	68,500	76,700	65,900
Quebec.....	62,500	66,400	54,300	568,500	592,600	505,700
Ontario.....	153,800	141,100	129,900	1,444,800	1,350,700	1,283,100
Manitoba.....	26,300	29,100	17,300	229,200	240,100	154,400
Saskatchewan.....	47,400	76,000	62,700	396,500	602,000	517,800
Alberta.....	74,100	74,300	69,500	633,100	620,700	622,700
British Columbia.....	6,100	5,100	4,500	57,900	46,400	43,100
Canada.....	384,000	408,700	352,300	3,464,900	3,613,300	3,268,800

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.—Survey of Livestock December 1, 1933.
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Agricultural Branch.

CANADA: Number of pigs saved June-November 1931-1933.

Province	Number of pigs saved, June to November			Number of pigs saved per litter, June to November		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
Prince Edward Island..	25,300	33,500	34,300	8.4	8.2	8.5
Nova Scotia	28,800	33,100	28,200	8.0	7.6	8.3
New Brunswick.....	51,900	56,900	49,400	7.2	6.9	7.4
Quebec.....	474,900	478,000	407,600	7.6	7.2	7.5
Ontario.....	1,175,200	1,079,700	990,600	7.6	7.7	7.6
Manitoba.....	181,000	183,100	118,000	6.9	6.3	6.8
Saskatchewan.....	308,800	466,100	399,900	6.5	6.1	6.4
Alberta.....	511,600	483,700	495,500	6.9	6.5	7.1
British Columbia.....	45,000	37,300	34,300	7.4	7.3	7.6
Canada	2,802,500	2,851,400	2,557,800	7.3	7.0	7.4

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Same source as above.

CANADA: Intended farrowings and marketings, December-May 1931-32 to 1933-34

Province	Number of sows to far- row, December-May			Number of swine for market and for farm and local slaughter, Dec.-May		
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Prince Edward Island..	4,100	4,200	5,000	21,700	24,300	23,600
Nova Scotia.....	4,600	4,200	4,400	17,200	18,800	14,800
New Brunswick.....	11,000	9,900	10,100	32,600	33,900	26,000
Quebec.....	98,900	94,000	107,100	278,300	252,500	203,700
Ontario.....	150,600	128,200	128,700	870,900	801,200	750,000
Manitoba.....	38,200	25,200	24,300	172,600	145,400	92,700
Saskatchewan.....	77,100	63,700	74,800	296,700	380,100	309,400
Alberta.....	120,200	77,500	93,000	562,000	427,400	498,000
British Columbia.....	8,500	5,700	5,400	40,400	33,800	31,400
Canada.....	513,200	412,600	452,800	2,292,400	2,117,400	1,949,600

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Same source as above.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

CANADA: Hog gradings at stock yards and packing plants, 1929-1933

Kind	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Select bacon	442,309	361,219	402,849	477,338	516,831
Bacon	296,250	838,135	1,027,040	1,288,902	1,332,951
Butchers	286,967	776,338	830,349	881,359	843,707
Thick smooth	1,141,624	a/	a/	a/	a/
Heavies	124,600	64,926	78,473	70,331	60,693
Extra heavies	29,042	20,842	24,392	17,334	20,494
Shop hogs	136,729	a/	a/	a/	a/
Lights and feeders	154,941	202,312	221,128	331,547	302,603
No. 1 sows	46,061	29,637	35,541	33,844	38,327
No. 2 sows	54,431	40,172	28,226	35,933	50,903
Roughs	3,777	2,422	25,711	2,833	3,162
Stags	6,157	4,733	2,566	2,648	3,309
Total	2,722,888	2,340,736	2,653,135	3,142,069	3,172,986

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1932 and December 1933. For later figures if available see text.

a/ Bacon and butcher grades became effective September 16, 1929 and thick smooth and shop grades were discontinued on the same date.

CANADA: Hog slaughter, production and exports of bacon and pork, annual 1919-1933

Year ended December 31	In-spected slaughter hogs	Total slaughter hogs	Total pork production	Exports of bacon and hams			Exports of pork		
				To United States	To United Kingdom	Total	To United States	To United Kingdom	Total
				Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1919	2,332	5,526	690.7	2.9	240.7	245.3	3.7	1.4	6.8
1920	1,785	4,834	638.0	.7	104.2	105.2	1.4	.6	4.1
1921	1,636	5,297	699.2	.2	101.7	103.1	.6	.2	3.0
1922	1,927	5,382	710.4	.2	98.4	99.1	.6	.4	1.7
1923	2,256	6,056	799.4	.3	99.2	100.3	.7	2.1	3.3
1924	2,914	6,625	940.8	.7	112.0	113.4	5.6	6.3	14.8
1925	2,642	5,720	812.3	1.3	130.5	132.5	7.0	7.9	17.3
1926	2,491	5,636	800.3	1.6	90.8	93.2	8.2	6.5	16.8
1927	2,540	5,965	847.0	4.2	53.1	58.0	15.5	6.8	24.6
1928	2,547	5,880	835.0	3.5	37.1	41.3	7.4	1.9	11.0
1929	2,353	5,747	816.1	2.3	25.8	28.8	3.6	4.0	10.2
1930	1,926	5,248	745.2	1.3	13.0	14.8	1.5	0.9	5.7
1931	2,243	6,187	879.0	1.2	11.0	12.8	1.2	0.9	4.8
1932	2,723	7,098	1,007.9	1.5	30.7	35.8	2.8	4.2	10.2
1933	2,802	-	-	0.9	71.5	73.3	0.9	2.1	6.0

Compiled in Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, and Livestock and Animal Products Statistics. a/ Includes exports to other countries.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

Denmark

Hog production control in Denmark to conform with the restricted British market outlet has reduced total numbers by about 24 percent within the past year, according to Assistant Agricultural Attache D. F. Christy at Berlin. This accomplishment, in the face of substantially higher prices for export bacon, is regarded as another demonstration of the high degree of organization existing in Danish agriculture. In fact, numbers have been so drastically reduced as to suggest in some quarters that Denmark may have scarcely sufficient supplies of export bacon this summer to meet the British quota requirements. Meat Specialist H. E. Reed, however, reports his conviction that the shortage phase of the situation has been overemphasized, and that forthcoming supplies, together with reserves, are great enough to meet all probable export requirements. It may be necessary to reduce supplies for the domestic Danish market somewhat, but such a situation would be an aid to the moving into consumption of beef supplies from surplus dairy cows.

By January 16, hog numbers in Denmark were reduced to 3,474,000 from the record of 5,457,000 head registered in January 1932. To reach the peak in numbers, hog production expanded steadily after 1920. The pre-war level of numbers was reached in 1923, and from that date to 1933, annual slaughter was more than double the pre-war figures. This expansion followed closely the upward trend in Danish dairy production due to the important place occupied by skim-milk in the hog feeding practices of Denmark. Heavy cured pork supplies in British markets in 1931 and 1932 and the accompanying low prices, however, started a downward movement in Danish hog numbers. The downward trend has been hastened by the activities of the Danish Hog Control Law which became effective in February 1933. See table, page 555.

Changes in the present Danish control system are anticipated to make the production program keep step with the British policy governing imports of bacon. The machinery now functioning is admittedly geared for control over relatively short periods of time, with long-time control policies of necessity in the background. The issuing of cards to producers allowing the marketing of a specific number of hogs for export during a given period has secured for Danish producers the benefit of the higher prices in British bacon markets for a definite proportion of their market supplies. It is the aim of the government to keep down to a minimum the number of hogs in excess of the numbers for which cards may be issued. The hog and bacon industries rank first in point of value in Danish export trade. Denmark exports over 80 percent of the total hog production in the form of bacon, practically all of it going to Great Britain.

The hog industry has grown with dairy production. Prior to 1880 Denmark was a grain exporting country, but as competition from America and other new world countries increased, Denmark adopted the practice of feeding the home produced grain to livestock, and exporting livestock, and exporting livestock products. At present, livestock is the source of about 90 percent of Denmark's agricultural income. The number of cows increased as cooperative creameries developed, and with the invention of the cream separator hogs were brought into the scheme to utilize the skim-milk. Most of the hogs are owned by dairy farmers, and

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

skim-milk, buttermilk and whey are the protein supplements used most extensively in Danish hog feeding practices. There is no surplus of skim-milk, and the proportion of skim-milk in the hog ration depends on the supply of skim-milk and the number of hogs.

The reduced exports of bacon from Denmark in 1933, brought the year's total down to a point 23.4 percent below the record levels reached in 1932. Since the import restrictions became effective in Great Britain, new efforts have been made to widen the export market for Danish bacon, but so far such moves have had only meagre results. The preliminary total for 1933 is the smallest since 1929. The reduced volume of hog slaughter has been reflected also in smaller quantities of lard available for export. The preliminary 1933 figures indicate a reduction of 18.8 percent in lard exports below the unusually large 1932 figures. This reduction in Danish supplies reduces the volume of lard offering competition to the American product in European markets.

DENMARK: Number of hogs by classes at various dates, 1929 to 1934

Date	Boars	Brood sows			Hogs	Pigs	Pigs under 2 months	Total
	4	In farrows	Not in farrows	Total	4	2		
	months and over				months and over	to 4 months		
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
July 15, 1929	19	310	124	434	776	1,285	1,104	3,618
July 15, 1930	24	390	190	580	1,011	1,602	1,655	4,872
Jan. 15, 1931	27	385	189	574	1,179	1,769	1,632	5,181
July 15, 1931	31	430	194	624	1,165	1,855	1,778	5,453
Jan. 15, 1932		355	195	550	1,320	1,932	1,655	5,457
June 20, 1932	29	336	157	493	1,198	1,688	1,478	4,886
Nov. 19, 1932	28	321	163	484	1,260	1,659	1,395	4,826
Jan. 23, 1933	28	308	166	474	1,140	1,480	1,421	4,543
Apr. 18, 1933	26	303	158	461	1,073	1,410	1,414	4,384
					Other hogs (New classification)			
					132	77	to	Under
					lbs. &	132	77	ling
					over	lbs.	lbs.	pigs
July 15, 1933	25	280	164	444	827	997	1,068	1,029
Oct. 14, 1933	24	244	161	405	825	951	1,075	916
Dec. 15, 1933	23	212	150	362	740	892	974	733
Jan. 16, 1934	21	210	141	351	669	817	890	726
Mar. 1, 1934	22	237	110	347	649	743	792	631

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Statistiske Efterretninger published by the Statistical Department of Denmark, December 29, 1933 and earlier issues, and reports from Senior Marketing Specialist, United States Department of Agriculture.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D.

DENMARK: Exports of pork and lard, by countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1929-1933.

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31					
	Av. 1909 to 1913	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Prelim. 1,000 pounds
PORK, FRESH: <u>a/</u>						
United Kingdom	18,977	8,553	11,313	8,630	3,536	
Germany	2,229	11,346	12,398	12,464	7,996	
Other countries	2,317	1,593	1,619	4,697	10,862	
Total	23,523	21,492	25,330	25,791	22,394	b/c/7,232
BACON:						
United Kingdom	d/246,814	546,182	674,482	819,746	845,269	
Other countries	31	0	0	0	438	
Total	246,845	546,182	674,482	819,746	845,707	b/648,429
HAMS:						
United Kingdom	a/ 114	34	41	96	222	
Other countries	528	4	6	14	162	
Total	642	38	47	110	384	b/f/
LARD:						
Germany	6,845	22,512	30,615	41,461	44,764	
United Kingdom..	1,870	3,726	5,056	8,180	7,992	
Norway	424	224	245	178	168	
Other countries	735	1,972	2,186	794	381	
Total	9,874	28,434	38,102	50,613	53,305	b/ 43,004

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from International Trade in Meats and Animal Fats, average 1909-1913; Danmarks Vareindførsel og-Udførsel 1929-1932; and Vareomsætningen, December, 1933. a/ Includes heads and feet. b/ Not available by countries. c/ Heads and feet only. d/ Four-year average, 1910-1913. e/ Includes fresh pork and hams, and pork, not fresh. f/ Included with bacon.

Netherlands

The Netherlands government has been reasonably successful in reducing hog production in that country. As in Denmark, hog numbers in Netherlands reached a peak level in the spring of 1931 at 2,434,000 head. By 1933, comparable figures were down to 2,113,000, a point not far above the average for 1925-1930. Figures for 1934 are expected to show another decline. Export slaughter during the first two months of 1934 were only about 60 percent of the corresponding 1933 figures. Despite the higher hog prices resulting from the governments production regulations, it would appear that hog production is becoming less profitable, since feed prices have risen faster than pork prices. Despite the fact that Netherlands supports only about half as many hogs as Denmark, the export trade in Holland absorbs a considerably smaller share of the hogs raised than does the similar trade in Denmark. As the export trade diminishes in response to British

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

quotas, therefore, conditions in the Dutch domestic market become relatively more significant to their hog raisers than do similar conditions in affecting Danish producers.

The drop in Netherlands bacon exports in 1933 resulted in a preliminary total 30.4 percent below that of 1932. Quota restrictions on the trade with both Great Britain and Germany were outstanding factors in reducing the volume of trade, which was also under the 1931 level. In the fresh pork export trade, the virtual elimination of Germany as a buyer was an outstanding feature. With sharp declines also registered in exports to Belgium and France, the total trade for the year declined 21.2 percent below the 1932 level, and was one of the smallest figures for that trade in recent years. The export trade in lard also was curtailed materially, a number of the less important markets dropping out almost completely. The unusually small total resulting was 32.4 percent below that of 1932.

NETHERLANDS: Official estimates of number of hogs, by classes, specified dates.

Date	Sows in farrow	Pigs under 6 weeks	Hogs up to 132 pounds	Hogs 132 to 200 pounds	Hogs over 220 pounds	Total hogs incl. bears
	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands
<u>Censuses</u>						
May - June 1910	130	279	-	980		1,260
" - " 1921	147	371	-	1,148		1,519
" - " 1930	242	472	940	263	101	2,018
<u>Estimates a/</u>						
Dec. 1, 1930	254	420	1,072	337	115	2,198
Mar. 1, 1931	232	571	1,053	430		2,286
June 1, 1931	210	557	1,250	321	96	2,434
Sept. 1, 1931	196	571	1,278	358	109	2,512
Dec. 1, 1931	213	434	1,241	355	139	2,382
Mar. 1, 1932	196	562	1,109	331	145	2,343
June 1, 1932	179	458	1,213	266	128	2,244
Sept. Oct. 1932 b/...	265	535	1,012	624	290	2,736
Apr. 18, 1933	235	544	769	367	189	2,112

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Verslag oven den Landbouw in Nederland 1928 - Commercial Attache' J. F. Van Wickel, January 16, 1931, and International Institute of Agriculture Bulletin March, 1933. April 1933 estimates from Asst. Agricultural Attaché D. F. Christy. Details International Institute of Agriculture Bulletin July, 1933.

a/ Unofficial estimates based on percentage change from June 1930 numbers as furnished by Assistant Agricultural Attaché D. F. Christy and Commercial Attache' Van Wickel. b/ Estimates of Varkenscentrale - not strictly comparable with any other estimate. The number for September 1, 1932 adjusted from these figures is officially estimated at 2,600,000 compared with 2,622,000 on the same date of 1930.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

NETHERLANDS: Exports of pork and pork products, by countries,
average 1909-1913, annual 1929-1933.

Commodity and country to which exported	Year ended December 31					
	Av. 1909 -1913	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933 Prelim.
PORK, FRESH:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom....	45,814 <i>a/</i>		<i>a/</i>	<i>a/</i>	<i>a/</i>	<i>a/</i>
Germany	115,028	10,402	2,636	1,037	168	<i>a/</i>
Belgium	2,738	17,294	20,651	37,950	25,684	12,855
France	2	6,110	34,226	36,540	13,091	9,597
Italy	0	106	<i>a/</i>	<i>a/</i>	7,489	9,239
Other countries...	0	12	2	538	29	27
Total, fresh....	<i>b/</i> 63,582	33,924	57,515	76,065	46,461	31,718
PORK, SALTED, SMOKED OR DRIED, AND BACON:						
United Kingdom....	6,694	104,297	96,053	112,282	111,120	99,211
Belgium	2,873	1,722	1,927	1,639	5,587	6,270
Germany	1,141	7,590	12,281	29,275	43,735	25,774
Dutch East Indies.	597	23	31	18	44	66
France	4	533	609	718	811	593
Italy	1	3,369	596	24	9,650	2,191
Other countries...	250	1,153	1,531	5,164	3,112	2,514
Total	11,560	118,687	113,028	149,120	174,059	136,619
LARD, PURE: <i>c/</i>						
Germany	45,161	2,267	1,918	6,575	10,906	3,702
Belgium	3,210	14,606	8,585	5,208	9,848	11,349
United Kingdom ...	1,908	879	1,465	5,959	3,425	2,381
France	141	737	111	7	27	<i>a/</i>
Czechoslovakia ...	--	10,927	8,605	17,837	7,110	4,550
Poland and Danzig.	<i>a/</i>	6,846	2,422	34	20	<i>a/</i>
Switzerland	<i>a/</i>	2,311	988	1,085	309	<i>a/</i>
Austria	--	1,978	595	1,154	968	<i>a/</i>
Other countries....	1,549	8,561	14,930	22,491	4,486	3,338
Total lard, pure.	51,969	49,112	39,619	60,350	37,099	25,320
Total lard, neutral	--	911	43	139	140	42
Total lard and lard, neutral...	51,969	50,023	39,622	60,489	37,239	25,362

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Statistiek Van den In-Uit-en Doorvoer, 1909-1913, Jaarstatistiek, Van den In-uit-en Doorvoer, 1929-1932, and Maandstatistiek, Van den In-uit-en Doorvoer, December, 1933.

a/ If any, included in "Other countries." *b/* Includes "Pork, frozen." *c/* Includes neutral lard and lard compounds for the 1909-1913 average, only.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

Great Britain

The British import quota system for cured pork as now constituted seeks to reduce non-Empire supplies for the period March 29 - December 31, 1934 to a point about 25 percent below similar imports for the comparable 1933 period. This decline is indicated when the basic quota allowances for 1934 (see table, page 561) are adjusted for seasonal increases and decreases. According to Meat Specialist H. E. Reed, the basic allotment for the period March 29 - July 31 will be increased 3.5 percent. During that period, seasonal production in Great Britain is low. For the period August-December, however, the basic allotments are to be reduced 4.5 percent. In those months, domestic supplies will be seasonally larger. Mr. Reed reports that total cured pork supplies from all sources probably will be below the 1925-1930 average taken as normal, during the months March-July this year. Supplies, however, should be larger than normal during the August-December period.

From figures now available, it appears that, if quota shipments are not exceeded, imports of American cured pork into Great Britain in the months April-December 1934 will be about 27 percent smaller than imports in the corresponding 1933 period. The indicated decline takes into consideration all extra allotments made to date. As in the past months of shipments made under quota, the bulk of the American movement will consist of ham. There is no indication as yet concerning a special seasonal summer allotment of hams to the United States.

Market conditions continue favorable to domestic producers in Great Britain. It appears, however, that domestic hog numbers have not yet had time enough to increase to the point of meeting the demands of the cured and fresh pork markets. British hog producers have contracted to supply 1,317,259 hogs to bacon curers in the period March-December 1934, and it is estimated that curers will process 63,288 hogs of their own production. Accordingly, British supplies will be 1,380,547 hogs with an estimated bacon equivalent of 190,515,000 pounds. The figures are lower than the contracted rate of supply in the 4 months (November-February 1933-34) of the so-called preliminary period. British supplies will be short during the spring and summer, Mr. Reed states, but contracts for the autumn are reported officially to be about 12 percent in excess of last autumn's contracts.

The contract price paid for bacon hogs was reduced to 11/11 per 20 pounds (15.24 cents per pound) dead weight, effective May 1, 1934. The figure quoted applies to the so-called basic hog, with increases and decreases allowed for variations from the basic quality. The price is changed, for announced periods, according to the changes in production costs, principally feed costs. For the period November-February 1933-34, the basic contract price was 12/0 per 20 lbs. (15.35 cents per pound), and for March-April, it stood at 12/6 (15.99 cents per pound). Open market quotations for all types of hogs reached a seasonal peak sooner this year than usual, and the seasonal decline started earlier than in the past few years. Prices at present, however, are considerably higher than at this time last year. Marketings of feeder pigs have been consistently larger than last year.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

The problem of domestic supplies

The British plan for control of cured pork imports presupposes an increase in domestic hog production. From 1926, when a sanitary embargo was placed on continental fresh pork, to October 1932, more than 75 percent of the domestic British hog supplies went into the fresh pork trade. The successive reductions in imports of cured pork made during 1933 and 1934 have resulted in increasing heavily the demands upon British hog producers to supply both branches of the trade. It is only with the last few months, however, that there has been definite indications of an increase in hog production, as indicated by the March and April marketings of feeder pigs. The June 1933 hog census placed total numbers at 3,501,000 head against 3,570,000 head a year earlier. It is probable that returns for June 1934 will run ahead of last year's figures, but they are likely to be materially short of current requirements, especially in grades suitable for making the better grades of bacon.

The relation between imported and domestic supplies of pork since 1909 is well illustrated in the Report of the Reorganization Commission for Fat Stock for England and Wales, issued recently. The Commission estimates that of the average pork supplies in the period 1909-1913, totaling 1,310,400,000 pounds, 45 percent, or 593,600,000 pounds, was home produced. In the period 1927-1931, total supplies averaged 1,780,800,000 pounds of which only 35 percent, or 627,200,000 pounds, was home produced. In the latter period, all but a small fraction of the imported supplies was in the form of cured pork. During most of the post-war years, official agencies have been working on the problem of breeding suitable British hogs to meet the demand for quality established by imported bacon, principally Danish. This work made slow headway before import limitations were adopted.

In considering the whole field of British meat supply, the Commission points out the desirability of bringing under control the marketing of pork pigs as well as bacon pigs. Since the present hog and pork control scheme regulates only the latter class, the free movement of hogs into the fresh pork market has been the cause of certain difficulties in administering the control of bacon hogs. As prices for all hogs have advanced, the contract price for bacon hogs apparently has been too low at times to maintain a constant supply of bacon hogs, and producers have been slow to make contracts under the terms of the control scheme. The commission, therefore, recommends the inclusion of pork pigs in a general plan for all British livestock and meat supplies. Such a step probably would react unfavorably upon the increasing movement of frozen pork now under way from the United States, New Zealand and Argentina. It appears, however, that the preferred British market outlet for pork from overseas dominions, notably Canada and New Zealand, will continue to stimulate hog production in those countries.

Imports: Control of the bacon importing trade by the voluntary quotas in effect during the year brought the 1933 total trade down to a point 20.2 percent below that of 1932. Preliminary returns indicate the 1933 total as being the smallest

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

since 1929. Reducing the total raised slightly the percentage coming from the United States, but the actual volume from that source remained at the low level reached in 1932. Receipts from all other non-Empire sources also were more or less reduced. Imports from Canada, however, were nearly 3 times the 1932 volume and considerably larger than for any other post-war year. The Canadian share of the trade reached 5.6 percent against 1.6 percent in 1932.

The increase in total ham imports for 1933, amounting to 7.7 percent over 1932 figures, was the result of heavier receipts from both the United States and Canada, especially the former. Imports of chilled and frozen pork also rose sharply, the 1933 total being about double that of 1932 and the largest in recent years. The United States, New Zealand and Argentina all made heavy contributions to the larger 1933 total, with imports from the United States showing an advance of about 15.3 percent. In lard, the advance of 17.8 percent in the 1933 imports over 1932 figures was largely the result of heavier imports of the American product. Preliminary figures suggest that the 1933 business in American lard reached a post-war record.

UNITED KINGDOM: Basic import allotments of cured pork to
foreign countries covering period March 29 - December 31, 1934

Country of origin	Percentage of total basic foreign allotment	Specific basic allotments	
		Mar.29 - July 31	Aug.1 - Dec.31
	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Denmark.....	63.50	159,261	178,753
Netherlands.....	9.50	23,826	26,742
Poland.....	7.95	19,939	22,379
Sweden.....	4.70	11,788	13,231
Lithuania.....	2.95	7,399	8,304
Estonia.....	0.75	1,881	2,111
Finland.....	0.40	1,003	1,126
Latvia.....	0.70	1,756	1,971
U.S.S.R.....	0.85	2,132	2,393
Argentina.....	0.70	1,756	1,971
United States.....	8.00	20,064	22,520
Total quota countries.....	100.00	250,805	281,501
Non-quota allowance.....		4,035	4,928
Danish adjustment.....		9,293	0
U.S. extra allowance.....		251	281
Total foreign supplies....		264,384	286,760

Compiled from reports from Agricultural Attache E. A. Foley, London.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports ^{a/} of pork and lard, average 1909-1913,
annual 1929-1933

Commodity and country from which imported	Year ended December 31					
	Av. 1909-1913	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933 prelim.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK, FRESH:						
Netherlands.....	41,193	0	0	0	0	0
Irish Free State..	b/	33,176	32,403	42,885	29,361	21,806
Other countries..	3,994	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	45,187	33,176	32,403	42,885	29,361	21,806
PORK, CHILLED AND FROZEN:						
New Zealand.....	c/	18,982	15,338	13,642	14,688	31,145
Argentina.....	c/	7,806	8,300	9,097	12,192	18,632
United States....	734	5,305	12,142	6,975	3,694	9,332
Other countries..	2,649	1,207	3,627	11,234	7,620	10,681
Total.....	3,383	33,300	39,407	40,948	38,194	69,790
HAMS:						
United States....	94,241	94,267	91,885	67,271	52,112	63,173
Canada.....	7,125	11,004	9,412	8,119	16,001	20,232
Argentina.....	c/	4,453	2,861	3,200	5,555	3,340
Poland.....	c/	3,184	4,797	11,444	13,148	8,294
Irish Free State..	b/	1,724	1,712	1,931	1,651	2,263
Other countries..	684	592	1,672	1,124	1,284	80
Total.....	102,050	115,224	112,339	93,089	89,751	97,382
BACON:						
Denmark.....	232,510	557,427	685,201	821,990	859,079	618,744
Netherlands.....	11,497	100,966	94,339	111,989	109,264	97,658
United States....	197,468	71,075	53,659	21,171	7,146	7,048
Irish Free State..	b/	55,680	37,036	33,246	22,411	22,882
Sweden.....	4,321	42,545	61,631	64,615	47,451	45,095
Poland.....	c/	34,211	54,129	120,580	127,164	87,781
Soviet Russia....	16,734	23,412	5,557	3,257	4,765	c/
Canada.....	47,086	22,231	11,121	5,543	20,337	56,685
Latvia.....	-	7,498	5,300	3,445	2,105	c/
Other countries..	2,215	12,105	21,439	61,136	76,052	81,619
Total.....	511,831	927,150	1,029,412	1,246,972	1,275,774	1,017,512
LARD:						
United States....	168,618	252,907	243,322	231,291	236,526	280,173
Canada.....	23,557	27,133	18,854	23,408	12,732	c/
Other Countries..	5,655	13,508	18,384	30,755	24,412	42,549
Total.....	197,830	293,548	280,560	285,454	273,670	322,722

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1913 and 1932; Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December issue, 1933.

a/ Includes reexports. b/ Included with United Kingdom prior to April 1, 1923.
c/ If any, included in "Other countries."

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

Germany

Germany's efforts to attain self-sufficiency in fat production have created a serious situation in the hog industry, according to Assistant Agricultural Attache D. F. Christy at Berlin. Under the stimulus of high duties and close control of the lard and other industries turning out edible fats, hog numbers reached record levels in December 1933. In March 1934, total numbers were somewhat under the December level, but were still considerably larger than those of a year earlier. Returns in March on young pigs and sows in farrow indicate increased marketings late in 1934 and early 1935. In recent months, during which the government has been supporting the payment of premiums for extra fat hogs, marketings have been retarded somewhat by the heavier feeding advocated. Pork supplies, however, and the pressure of hogs of marketable weight, have been forcing prices of most hogs down to last year's levels, when they were considered unfavorably low.

The official German attitude toward the results achieved so far in the fat production program is not yet clear enough to suggest what steps may be taken in the future. Total domestic fat production appears to be little, if any, greater than last year. It appears that, under present plans, Germany faces a shortage of fats and a burdensome supply of pork. In former years, Germany consumed around 1,200,000,000 to 1,300,000,000 pounds each of butter and oleomargarine, and about 440,000,000 pounds of lard. In the past year, domestic butter production has probably increased slightly, whereas butter imports, which were formerly in excess of 220,000,000 pounds annually have been reduced to 121,000,000 pounds. Oleomargarine has been limited to 794,000,000 pounds a year, of which 12.5 percent must be neutral lard made from the fat hogs for which a supporting price is paid through a government subsidy.

It appears from the foregoing that fat supplies in Germany have been reduced by fully 25 percent, and stocks of imported lard are practically exhausted. All of the neutral lard now being produced is used in the oleomargarine industry, since it is too expensive to be sold and used as lard. If the neutral lard could be mixed with cheap, imported lard or other fats, in all probability the product could be sold considerably cheaper, and domestic lard production increased. For 1934, however, monthly imports of lard are limited to 40 percent of the average imports in the corresponding months of 1931 to 1933. There are indications of some confusion respecting the official attitude toward the degree of completeness with which the new lard quotas should be applied. It appears, however, that in March, the first month to come under the new quota, lard imports were considerably above the quota volume and higher than last year, but below March figures for other recent years.

Germany's desire to become more nearly self-sufficient in fat production dates back to the world war. The country, however, is not favorably situated for fat production. A survey of the potential domestic sources of

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

animal or vegetable fats seems to indicate that hogs offer the only possible means of materially increased fat supplies. Limited feed supplies, however, appear to be a controlling factor in hogs, especially since it has been regarded as necessary to restrict feed imports closely. Potatoes have always made the basic ration in most parts of the country, supplemented by imported grain and fish meal. In the past two or three years, curtailed feed imports and large potato crops have tended to concentrate the German hog enterprise in the eastern potato-producing areas. It is not anticipated, however, that those areas could be counted upon to support enough hogs to materially increase the fat output. Since feed imports probably will be curtailed for some time to come in the interest of the foreign exchange situation, it is assumed that a reduced domestic feed crop this year will force a cut in hog numbers. If present German slaughter and processing methods are maintained, however, it is estimated that nearly twice as many hogs as the country now raises would be required to supply the usual lard requirements.

GERMANY: Number of hogs, by classes specified dates, 1931-1933

Date of census	Young pigs		6 months to 1 year				1 year and over		Total hogs
	Under 8 weeks	8 weeks to 6 months	Breeding sows		Total exclud- ing sows and boars	Breeding sows		Total exclud- ing sows and boars	
			In far- row	Total		In far- row	Total		
Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	
Mar. 1, 1931	5,750	10,230	425	706	3,176	927	1,517	291	21,790
June 1, 1931	6,027	10,351	409	693	3,424	1,021	1,663	246	22,529
Sept. 1, 1931	6,804	10,980	276	569	4,771	901	1,661	439	25,348
Dec. 1, 1932	5,128	10,484	251	494	5,238	870	1,458	893	23,808
Mar. 1, 1932	5,014	9,976	323	549	3,256	875	1,425	298	20,633
June 1, 1932	5,501	9,832	374	608	3,456	938	1,534	240	21,289
Sept. 1, 1932	6,326	10,341	255	517	4,872	832	1,559	440	24,176
Dec. 1, 1932	4,834	9,884	259	485	5,278	851	1,384	884	22,859
Mar. 1, 1933	5,152	9,379	316	528	3,392	832	1,331	294	20,238
June 7, 1933	5,139	9,752	422	652	3,751	978	1,511	250	21,174
Sept. 1, 1933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dec. 1, 1933	5,123	10,346	306	550	5,383	922	1,465	899	23,379
Mar. 5, 1934	5,714	10,022	327	561	4,831	841	1,433	334	22,010

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, Vierteljahrshefte and cables from Agricultural Attache at Berlin.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

The reduced German import trade in pork products in 1933 resulted in new low totals for most items. In lard, high duties were important in bringing about a decline of 31.2 percent in total imports below the high 1932 level. Receipts from sources other than the United States were cut to a relatively greater degree than those from America, but the imports from the United States were down 27.7 percent. In bacon, total imports were down about 35.5 percent in 1933 as against the preceding year's total, largely in view of a sharp cut in receipts from the Netherlands. Bacon imports from the United States have been losing ground in recent years, but in 1933 they were about 4 times larger than in 1932. The import trade in fresh pork was somewhat smaller than in recent years, but there were no significant changes in its distribution.

GERMANY: Imports of pork and lard by countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1929-1933.

Commodity and country from which imported	Year ended December 31					
	Av.1909 to 1913	1929	1930 Prelim.	1931 Prelim.	1932 Prelim.	1933 Prelim.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK, FRESH: a/						
Denmark	2,041	18,836	24,229	31,435	26,778	20,992
Netherlands	10,705	13,969	6,081	6,113	4,935	3,160
United States .. b/		8,289	5,284	3,261	2,117	4,137
Sweden	632	2,024	2,588	3,148	2,225	2,310
Other countries.	6,415	3,202	1,403	3,366	3,748	4,250
Total	19,793	46,320	39,585	47,323	39,803	34,849
BACON: c/						
United States...	1,557	5,300	4,835	1,742	423	1,664
Netherlands	175	7,465	11,437	28,346	42,275	24,858
Other countries.	1,024	325	1,709	2,784	1,974	2,052
Total	2,756	13,690	17,981	32,872	44,672	28,574
HAMS:						
Czechoslovakia..	-	189	161	95	33	8
Other countries.	1,609	7	9	4	4	8
Total	1,609	196	170	99	37	16
LARD:						
United States ..	192,184	186,680	140,368	125,766	173,459	124,783
Denmark	5,981	23,186	32,971	45,904	51,277	32,907
Netherlands	2,481	1,084	1,422	5,855	9,597	3,599
Other countries.	3,150	1,850	2,413	5,929	3,127	2,171
Total	203,796	212,780	177,180	183,454	237,460	163,460

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from International Trade in Meats and Animal Fats, average 1909-1913; Der Auswärtige Handel Deutschlands, 1929; Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands, December issue, 1930 to 1933. a/ Includes frozen for the pre-war average, 1909-1913; and chilled pork livers and other chilled pork, 1929-33. b/ If any, included in "Other countries". c/ Includes bacon, cooled and frozen.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

Tariff protection for domestic lard in Germany increased during 1933 up to July, when the present rate of 1 mark per kilo (17.93 cents per pound at current exchange) went into effect. These increases were largely responsible for the reduced imports of lard in 1933, although trade reports indicate that more business could have been done had adequate supplies of foreign exchange been available. Despite the high rate of duty, the depreciation of the dollar and advancing prices in marks made possible more trade in lard than the German authorities regarded as desirable. The continued unwanted volume of trade gave rise to the present quota arrangement. Considerable protection is granted also to other German pork products, including fatbacks, which pay 60 marks per 100 kilos (10.76 cents per pound) general rate. For 1934, however, Germany is taking 254,000 pounds of American fatbacks at 20 marks per 100 kilos (3.59 cents per pound). That figure represents 60 percent of the imports of American fatbacks for 1932. Germany made an agreement to the same effect with Netherlands, the same terms applying to the United States since this country enjoys most-favored-nation relations with Germany.

GERMANY: Imports of lard by months, total and from the United States, 1931-1933, with computed quotas, March - December 1934.

Month	1931		1932		1933		1934 quotas, 40-percent of 1931-1933 averages	
	United States	Total	United States	Total	United States	Total	United States	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jan.	12,086	16,155	18,590	22,707	19,273	23,524 ^a	12,805 ^a	14,328
Feb.	14,923	20,042	16,604	22,568	24,341	27,381 ^a	8,601 ^a	10,863
Mar.	17,153	22,413	13,576	18,762	3,937	6,922	4,622	6,413
Apr.	18,337	23,296	16,116	21,586	6,909	9,692	5,515	7,275
May	8,989	13,538	11,152	15,503	29,353	34,452	6,600	8,466
June	6,282	10,204	12,489	18,035	5,173	7,987	3,192	4,830
July	2,183	5,586	14,583	21,187	4,079	7,219	2,779	4,532
Aug.	1,252	5,064	9,643	14,992	1,257	3,106	1,620	3,088
Sept.	5,566	11,357	11,687	16,197	1,009	2,989	2,435	4,072
Oct.	13,183	18,641	21,158	27,535	5,174	8,741	5,269	7,322
Nov.	13,856	19,197	15,092	20,282	12,945	16,198	5,586	7,424
Dec.	11,958	17,928	12,761	18,175	12,491	14,771	4,961	6,783
Total.....	125,768	183,411	173,461	237,529	125,941	163,482	63,985	85,396

Agricultural Attache L. V. Steere, Berlin and Montaliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands. ^a/ Actual imports.

May 21, 1934

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WHEAT: Closing prices of July futures

Date	Chicago	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Winnipeg a/	Liverpool a/	Buenos Aires b/
	1933:1934	1933:1934	1933:1934	1933:1934	1933:1934	1933:1934
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/...	75:	89:	70:	81:	73:	70:d/ 47:d/ 54
Low c/...	55:	75:	49:	67:	53:	66:d/ 35:d/ 53
Apr. 21...	69:	77:	63:	69:	53:	68:d/ 41:d/ 54
28...	72:	78:	66:	71:	53:	67:d/ 41:d/ 54
May 5...	74:	80:	68:	72:	57:	67:d/ 47:d/ 53
12...	74:	86:	69:	78:	58:	69:d/ 47:d/ 54

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ April 1 to date. d/ June futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 2	Western
	six markets	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	St. Louis	Seattle a/
	1933:1934	1933:1934	1933:1934	1933:1934	1933:1934	1933:1934
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/...	74:	93:	72:	83:	75:	92: 73: 116: 32: 87: 64: 77
Low b/...	58:	79:	54:	70:	59:	81: 62: 37: 60: 73: 56: 69
Apr. 21...	67:	79:	63:	73:	69:	81: 68: 37: 71: 78: 56: 69
28...	71:	79:	66:	70:	73:	81: 75: 96: 75: 73: 60: 70
May 5...	74:	83:	71:	74:	84:	78: 101: 80: 76: 62: 72
12...	74:	93:	72:	83:	76:	92: 75: 116: 82: 84: 64: 77

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.
b/ April 1 to date.

AUSTRALIA: Acreage and production of wheat, average
1928-29 to 1932-33, annual 1928-29 to 1933-34

Crop year	Acreage	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels
Average 1928-29 to 1932-33...	15,693	180,843
1928-29	14,840	159,679
1929-30	14,977	126,885
1930-31	18,165	213,594
1931-32	14,741	190,612
1932-33	15,741	213,446
1933-34	14,913	174,016

International Institute of Agriculture and official sources.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn				Rye		Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago	
	No. 3				No. 2		No. 3		Special	
	Yellow				White		No. 2		No. 2	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/...	44:	50:	46:	53:	31:	42:	51:	64:	26:	37:
Low b/...	22:	46:	24:	44:	25:	39:	32:	53:	15:	29:
			May	May	May	May				
Apr. 14...	33:	49:	32:	48:	25:	41:	42:	60:	21:	33:
21...	35:	46:	34:	44:	26:	40:	43:	53:	23:	29:
28...	36:	47:	35:	45:	29:	39:	46:	55:	24:	30:
May 5...	39:	47:	39:	46:	30:	39:	48:	57:	25:	31:
			July	July	June	June				
12...	44:	50:	46:	50:	31:	41:	51:	60:	26:	35:

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports		Shipments 1934,		Exports as far	
	for year		week ended a/		as reported	
	1931-32		1932-33		July 1 to and	
	b/		b/		incl. b/	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
United States...	5,084:	9,155:	91:	219:	0: May 12	8,061: 5,464
Canada	14,505:	6,750:			: Apr. 30	6,539: 1,339
Argentina.....	13,822:	17,431: d/	294: d/	381: d/	616: May 12	13,279: 19,729
Danube coun. d/	29,653:	21,537:	149:	437:	181: May 12	19,452: 25,520
Total	63,064:	54,873:				47,331: 52,052
OATS, EXPORTS: c/						
United States...	4,437:	5,361:	0:	5:	0: May 12	4,996: 1,152
Canada	18,467:	14,158:			: Apr. 30	12,054: 6,422
Argentina.....	52,194:	33,891: d/	379: d/	138: d/	323: May 12	29,770: 17,662
Danube coun. d/	947:	892:	0:	0:	0: May 12	360: 1,589
Total	76,045:	54,302:				47,680: 26,825
CORN, EXPORTS: e/					f/	
United States ..	6,095:	7,259:	31:	21:	44: May 12	4,341: 2,545
Danube coun. d/	33,374:	73,311:	927:	765:	383: May 12	46,357: 13,483
Argentina.....	314,334:	186,050: d/	5,574: d/	4,764: d/	5,280: May 12	86,172: 114,285
South Africa d/	16,071:	11,409:	0:	0:	0: May 12	12,238: 0
Total.....	375,374:	278,029:				149,103: 130,313
United States						Nov-Mar: Nov-Mar
imports.....	393:	163:				96: 95

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Trade sources. e/ Year beginning Nov. 1. f/ Nov. 1 to and including.

CANADA: May 1, 1934 intentions to plant spring grains and
comparisons with acreage harvested, 1929 to 1933

Harvest year	Wheat			Barley	Oats	Flaxseed	Rye
	Winter	Spring	Total				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1929	834	24,421	25,255	5,926	12,479	382	992
1930	815	24,083	24,898	5,559	13,259	582	1,448
1931	538	25,663	26,201	3,768	12,871	627	778
1932	536	26,646	27,182	3,758	13,148	462	774
1933	559	25,432	25,991	3,658	13,529	244	583
1934	385	23,319	23,704	3,556	13,855	209	a/ 499

Dominion Bureau of Statistics. a/ Winter acreage placed at 422,000 less 15 percent winter kill, total 360,000 acres which is added to intended spring acreage to indicate the total area of rye for harvest.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cottons
at Liverpool, May 4, 1934, with comparisons

Description	1934									
	March					April				
	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -										
Middling	14.06	14.03	13.74	13.56	13.75	13.63	13.30	12.58	12.65	
Low Middling	13.21	13.18	12.89	12.71	12.89	12.77	12.44	11.73	11.79	
Egyptian (Fully good Fair)										
Sakellaridis	19.00	18.76	18.61	18.67	18.79	18.48	17.63	17.27	17.45	
Uppers	15.33	15.34	14.89	14.65	14.78	14.64	14.03	13.40	13.65	
Brazilian (Fair) -										
Ceara	13.32	13.18	12.89	12.71	12.89	12.77	12.44	11.83	11.90	
Sao Paulo	13.42	13.29	13.00	12.82	12.99	12.88	12.55	11.94	12.01	
East Indian -										
Broach (Fully good) ...	10.34	10.22	10.04	9.76	9.84	10.13	10.07	9.57	9.62	
Oomra #1, Fine	10.08	9.96	9.79	9.51	9.58	9.59	9.43	8.92	8.98	
Sind (Fully good)	8.10	7.97	7.79	7.50	7.56	7.58	7.51	7.17	7.23	
Peruvian (Good) -										
Tanguis	16.59	16.57	16.30	16.13	16.32	16.21	15.89	15.26	15.31	
Mitafifi	16.91	16.96	16.49	17.09	16.65	16.64	15.61	15.52	15.46	

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service Division from the Liverpool Cotton Association Weekly Circular. Converted at current exchange rate.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - May 12, 1932-33 & 1933-34

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 - May 12, 1933 and 1934

Commodity	: July 1 - May 12 :			Weeks ended			
	: 1932-33:	1933-34:	Apr. 21	: Apr. 28	: May 5	: May 12	
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	
	: bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	
GRAINS:							
Wheat a/	20,864:	18,918:	452:	812:	747:	421	
Wheat flour b/	17,522:	15,425:	249:	235:	390:	89	
Rye	291:	139:	---	---	---	---	
Corn	7,254:	4,917:	47:	31:	21:	44	
Oats	3,984:	420:	---	---	5:	---	
Barley a/	8,061:	5,464:	56:	91:	219:	---	
	: Jan. 1 - May 12 :						
	: 1933	: 1934					
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	
PORK:	: pounds:	pounds:	pounds:	pounds:	pounds:	pounds:	
Hams and shoulders	24,360:	18,206:	517:	788:	1,210:	634	
Bacon incl. sides	6,325:	10,405:	761:	1,232:	1,390:	231	
Lard	242,135:	188,678:	3,426:	5,083:	13,981:	20,468	
Pickled pork	4,421:	4,233:	42:	87:	211:	126	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official records - Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 419,000 bus., flour 10,300 bbls., from San Francisco; barley none; rice 1,720,000 lbs.
b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1931-32 to 1933-34

Country	: Total		: Shipments 1934		: Shipments		
	: shipments	:	: weeks ended	:	: July 1 - May 12	:	
	: 1931-32:	1932-33:	Apr. 28	: May 5	: May 12	: 1932-33	: 1933-34
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels
North America a/.....	333,638:	293,504:	3,696:	4,301:	4,687:	261,736:	191,724
Canada, 4 markets b/	: 206,258:	259,257:	878:	2,127:	8,150:	245,609:	148,873
United States c/	135,797:	41,211:	1,047:	1,114:	510:	38,386:	34,320
Argentina	144,576:	115,412:	2,228:	2,072:	1,941:	94,788:	114,981
Australia	161,288:	153,400:	1,200:	1,657:	951:	141,664:	78,636
Russia d/	71,664:	17,408:	0:	248:	0:	17,408:	26,656
Danube and Bulgaria d/	39,280:	1,704:	328:	480:	880:	1,648:	14,640
British India	c/2,913:	c/ 871:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Total e/	753,359:	587,299:	7,452:	8,758:	8,459:	517,244:	426,637
Total European ship-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ments a/.....	597,976:	448,672:	4,912:	:	:	f/375,344:	f/330,200
Total ex-European	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
shipments a/.....	194,464:	164,256:	3,016:	:	:	f/141,272:	f/105,000

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster. c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's. f/ To April 28.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average daily, weekly and monthly values in New York
of specified currencies, February-May, 1934 a/

Country	Monetary unit	Mint par	1934						
			Month			Week ended		Daily	
			Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr. 27	May 5	May 12	May 14
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina....	Paper peso	42.45	33.55	33.96	34.35	34.28	34.16	34.10	34.06
Canada	Dollar	100.00	99.17	99.79	100.21	100.28	100.24	100.23	100.11
China	Shang. yuan	<u>b/</u>	34.31	34.62	34.15	33.09	31.74	32.61	32.12
Denmark	Krone	26.80	22.47	22.74	23.01	22.96	22.88	22.84	22.83
England	Pound	486.66	503.26	509.39	515.34	514.29	512.39	511.56	511.00
France	Franc	3.92	6.46	6.58	6.62	6.65	6.63	6.62	6.61
Germany	Reichsmark	23.82	38.88	39.66	39.59	39.55	39.59	39.55	39.58
Italy	Lira	5.26	8.58	8.58	8.56	8.56	8.54	8.52	8.51
Japan	Yen	49.85	29.75	30.01	30.31	30.29	30.28	30.26	30.24
Mexico	Peso	49.85	27.73	27.72	27.72	27.73	27.73	27.73	27.75
Netherlands	Guilder	40.20	66.04	67.30	67.85	68.15	68.06	67.91	67.85
Norway	Krone	26.80	25.28	25.58	25.88	25.82	25.73	25.69	25.68
Spain	Peseta	19.30	13.30	13.62	13.70	13.76	13.74	13.71	13.70
Sweden	Krona	26.80	25.96	29.26	26.56	26.51	26.41	26.37	26.35

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. b/ Par varies with the price of silver in New York.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		May 10,	May 2,	May 9,
		1933 <u>a/</u>	1934 <u>a/</u>	1934 <u>a/</u>
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	70,540	---	---
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ par 100 lbs.	8.15	12.21	10.95
Prices of lard, tes. Hamburg	"	9.02	13.01	12.69
UNITED KINGDOM: <u>b/</u>				
Arrivals of continental bacon	Bales	70,308	58,179	51,316
Prices at Liverpool 1st. qual:				
American green bellies	\$ par 100 lbs.	9.82	17.63	17.59
Danish green sides	"	14.56	18.32	18.38
Canadian green sides	"	12.65	16.03	16.02
American short green hams	"	13.50	18.09	18.16
American refined lard	"	7.96	5.53	5.43

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importer-to-wholesalers.

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Week ended Friday.

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